The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,904. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TW .

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town, including postage	Rs. 55 0
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As the prepayment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

BIRTH:

BIGNOLD.—At Arrah, on the 13th Sept., the wife of T. F. Bignold, Esq., C. S., of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

GILMOUR.—At Agra, on the 15th September, the wife of J. A. G. Gilmour, C. E., of a son.

ALLEN.—At Simla, on the 19th September, Mrs. G. W. Allen, of a son.

FRASER.—At Cawnpore, on the 16th September, the wife of A. H. Fraser, Esq., Surgeon, 88th Regiment, of a son.

CRUTCHLEY.—At Ferozepore, on the 28th August, the wife of Captain R. J. L. Crutchley, 79th Cameron Highlanders, of a son.

DEATH.

BYRNE.—At Allahabad, on the 10th September, Wale Byrne, Esq., late H. M.'s 53rd Regiment, aged 36 years.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

To sail about the end of January 1865.

MESSRS. GREEN'S Passenger Ship "AGAMEMNON," 1431 tons register, N. MARDAE, Commander, favourably known to the Calcutta line, has excellent accommodation for families, and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 17th September 1864.

FOR MOULMEIN.

TO SAIL ABOUT 1ST PROXIMO.

(Calling at Rangoon if sufficient inducement offers.)

THE superior A 1, Ship MARIA, 747 Tons register, Captain FENLON, will sail about 1st proximo. For Freight and Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co.,

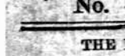
Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1864. Agents Ship *Maria*.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 tons, 140 H. P., captain COTHER, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.

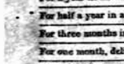
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 700 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain DES, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf, on the 25th instant, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship PENANG, 850 Tons, [illegible] Passengers, Captain [illegible], will be despatched to Cochin, Calicut, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, Coondapoor, Carwar, Callicorin, Cocanada, Coringa, Masulipatam and Madras.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE fast sailing, first class, Steam Ship MANCHESTER, GEORGE SHAFCOTT, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government officers, her engines being thoroughly repaired, and refitted with a new boiler, and having excellent accommodation for first class passengers, will leave for the above port on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 10 A. M.

For freight and passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Kaka Parecki.

DWARKADAS ODHOVJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd September 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER *Canova* from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed without further notice at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 5th September 1864. Agents ship *Canova*

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER *Banner*, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed without further notice at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 8th September 1864 Agent ship *Banner*.

NOTICE.—S. S. "EMEU."—Consignees of Cargo by this vessel are requested to send off Boats at once, as she will be required to take the China Mail of 29th instant. All Cargo remaining on Board on the 24th, will be landed at the expense and risk of the Consignees.

R. T. DUNDAS,
Acting Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Lord Palmerston*, HALCROW, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain HALCROW will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain HALCROW.

Bombay, 30th August 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of the undernoted Goods, ex Ships *Moravshire* and *Duleep Singh*, landed and warehoused at the Elphinstone Bunder, are hereby requested to take notice, that unless all charges be paid thereon, and the Goods taken delivery of before the 25th instant, they will be sold by Auction immediately thereafter on account and risk of the concerned to defray expenses.

Ex *Moravshire*.

A A J & Co.	2 Cases	H C H L	1 Case.
J A G D	2 Do.	H L H S	1 Do.
S E	1 Do.	P M & Co.	1 Do.
M P & Co.	9 Do.	V C M	1 Do.
M S	12 Do.	C & B	1 Do.
G	2 Bales	P M & Co.	3 Do.
"	1 Cask	A A	1 Bale.
H & Co.	1 Case	J M	3 Cases.
Bombay			
T H & Co.	1 Do.	B E	1 Do.
356			

Ex *Duleep Singh*.

AB 11 Bales.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ships *Moravshire* and *Duleep Singh*.

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1864.

MESSRS. HOWARD, SEVESTRE & Co., PRACTICAL CONSULTING, and GENERAL ENGINEERING AGENTS.—Estimates given and plans made for Steam Engines, Brick Making, and Agricultural Machinery, Tools and every description of Gearing, Cotton Gins, &c. &c.

Apply either at the Fort Press Company's Works or at the Akbar Press Company's Works, Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)—In pursuance of the Resolution passed at the General Meeting, August 9th, and confirmed at the Special General Meeting on 10th instant, Notice is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will, until further notice, be charged on all Second Calls remaining unpaid after the 15th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

40, Medows Street, 10th Sept. 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rs. [illegible] (Hundred Rupees) per share is [illegible] the office of the Bombay Co., No. 12, Meadow Street, on or before 30th instant, after which date interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

FLEMING, LUKART BROTHERS, Managers and Treasurer.

Bombay, 8th Sept. 1864.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine for the conveyance from Bombay to Goa of a Party of Troops and Invalids, the probable strength of which is noted in the margin.

12 Invalids.	
31 Men in health.	
3 Women.	
9 Children	
and	
2 European Convicts.	

2nd. Tenders should specify the date upon which the Vessel will be ready to receive Troops, also the rate per Head in Indian Currency; the ship finding fittings, Provisions and Water.

3rd. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

4th. Two-thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one-third on the arrival of Troops in England.

5th. All Tenders must be made in a form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports which will furnish further necessary information for Parties tendering.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Office of the Superintendent of Marine,
Bombay, 13th Sept. 1864.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS, DEALERS, AND SHOPKEEPERS.—The undersigned has received authority to dispose of the VALUABLE STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE, shipped by THOS. SHORT, Jun., Esq., of London and Birmingham, for the firm of HAGG, MONNETT & Co., now Insolvent. The Stock comprises:—Household Furniture in Walnut Wood, Mahogany, and Papier Machie, Billiard Bagatelle Boards, Iron Bedsteads, Lamps and Chandeliers, Electro Gilt Bronze Candelabra, and Table Ornaments, China Glass Vases, Statpettes, Electro-plated Ware, Table Fountains, Ironmongery, General Hardware, Cutlery, Garden Seats, Bronze Tables, Umbrella Stands, Tiger Guns, Breach-loading Rifles, Pianofortes by *Collard, Broadwood*, and other makers, Self-acting Organ, Musical Boxes, Velvet Pile Carpets, Overland Trunks, Bags and Portmanteaus, Blankets, Railway Rugs, Table Covers, Hats, Helmets, Boots and Shoes, Flannels, Woollen Clothes, Tweeds, Cricketing and Archery Equipments, outdoor Games, Mechanical Toys, Scagliola Pilars, Statuary Marble Vases, Dressing Cases, Jewel Cases, Despatch Boxes, Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, and other Invoices of Sundries. The packages will be opened, and samples on view at the old Offices of the Municipal Commissioners, 8, Hornby Row, Fort, on and after TUESDAY, the 20th September 1864.

The Sale will commence on Saturday, the 1st October.

JAMES T. GOOD, Attorney for Thomas Short, Jun.
8, Hornby Row, Fort, 1st September 1864.

NOTICE.—AUCTION SALE OF A RIVER STEAMER, THE PROPERTY OF GOVERNMENT.—To be Sold at Kotree, by Public Auction, without reserve, at noon on SATURDAY, the 24th September, 1864, the River Steam Tug "PHARAH," complete, with all her Stores on board, including Awnings, Anchors, Cables, &c. &c.; also a large quantity of valuable spare Machinery and Stores, which consist principally of the following:—

1 Paddle Shaft, 1 Intermediate Shaft, 1 Loose Malleable Iron Crank, 2 Paddle Centres, or Bosses, Spare Pistons and Rods, Spare Cylinder Cover complete, Furnace Bearers and Bars, Boiler Tubes, a large quantity of spare brasses for various parts of the engines, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention.

Is supplied with a great quantity of Miscellaneous Stores, such as Spare Rudder Blade and Pin, Fire Engine and Hose, Galvanised Iron Boat, European and Native Cooking Apparatus, with Degs, Cooking Utensils, &c. Tanks for water, oil, and tallow. Buckets, Fenders, Life Buoys, Blocks assorted, Towing Hooks, Spanners, Lamps, Tables with Lockers and Cabins, Washstands, Camp Stools, Taps and Dies, Stocks and Dies, Gauge Glasses, Thermometers, and a large quantity of other Stores including Engineers' and Boilermakers' Tools, &c. &c.

The Steamer is nearly new; she is built entirely of Puddled Steel, or homogenous iron, was intended for Upper River Navigation, and carries without a tow 100 Tons of Cargo (in addition to fuel, working stores, &c., with a draught of about 2 feet 6 inches.

Is fitted with Steering Blades, two at each end of the Vessel, in addition to the ordinary Rudder, with double Wheel, and Steering Apparatus to connect and dis-

Dimensions are—

Over all	...	...	...	Feet. 207 0
Beam 1-6" water line	...	...	...	190 0
Depth	...	...	...	36 0
Draught	...	...	...	4 6

Nominal 65 Horse-power.

Equal to about 210 actual Horse-power.

Has two Tubular Boilers; each with two Furnaces and one Funnel.

Engines made by Westwood, Baillie and Co.

These are arranged to disconnect, one engine turning ahead, while the other is turning astern if required; causing the Vessel to turn in a very short space.

Has auxiliary engines, which are principally intended to work the steam winch and for exhausting the large condensors (the Steam Winch has not been fitted to the Vessel); the larger Engines can be worked with or without the auxilliary Engines.

Has a Donkey Engine for feeding the Boilers.

All the Pipes are made of Copper.

The Vessel and Stores can be inspected from the 1st September up to the day of sale.

List of the Stores and Spare Machinery are on board, and can be inspected on application to Mr. Framjee, the Engineer in charge.

For further particulars apply to the Superintendent of the Government Building Yard, Kemaree, in whose Office the plans and specifications of the Steamer can be seen.

TERMS.—A deposit of twenty-five per cent. to be paid by the purchaser at the time of sale, the remainder of the purchase money to be paid and delivery taken within three days afterwards, failing which, the deposit will be forfeited, and the Vessel resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

The Vessel will be delivered over to the purchaser immediately the purchase money is paid in full.

E. NASH, Superintendent Government Building Yard.
Kemaree, Government Building Yard, 24th August 1864.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

WANTED.—A neat and thoroughly well-built OFFICE SHIGRAM. Address "B. U. S." *Gazette* Office.

14th September 1864.

WANTED.—Several ENGINEERING and ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMEN and SURVEYORS. Apply by letter to MR. G. LATHAM, C.E., 9, Rampart Row.

WANTED.—For H. M.'s Bombay County Gaol, a DEPUTY MARSHAL. Salary Rs. 100 per mensem, with Quarters within the Gaol compound. Apply by letter to the Marshal of the Gaol, Oomerearry.

By order of the Sheriff of Bombay,
CHARLES LAKE, Marshal.

Bombay, 21st September 1864.

WANTED.—A EUROPEAN CLERK, thoroughly conversant with Book-keeping and Correspondence, whose services would only be required for a few months.

Applications to be made personally to ROGERS & Co., Chemists, Fort.

WANTED.—The Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited) want to purchase 100 pairs BULLOCKS. Tenders will be received up to 30th instant.

GEORGE WHITLEY,
For the Secretaries.

Bombay, 22nd September 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—WANTED—a qualified ENGINEER to Superintend Public Works at Bombay or Outstations. Address stating previous experience and salary required to Secretary Bombay Contract and Building Company (Limited.)

20th September 1864.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The Office of Secretary to the Chamber becoming vacant by the resignation of Mr. BROOKE, Candidates for the appointment are requested to communicate with the Chairman on the subject.

By order of the Committee,
H. BROOKE, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 16th August 1864.

SALT.—Notice is hereby given, that the Travancore Government are prepared to receive Bombay Salt in any quantity to the extent of 2,000 Coombs or any other description of good Salt, paying the same at the rate of Rs. 37 per Coombu. The Salt to be landed at Quilon and Alleppey.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.

Commercial Office, Alleppey, 13th Sept. 1864.

NOTICE.—J. A. BROWN & Co. have this day commenced business as Merchants and General Commission Agents.

Bombay, 6th September 1864.

NOTICE.—MR. HANS PETER HANSSEN is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

Hong Kong, 1st July 1864. DENT & Co.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The Annual General Meeting will be held on FRIDAY next, the 30th September, at noon. The punctual attendance of Members is requested.

By order of the Committee,
H. BROOKE, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 22nd Sept. 1864.

ISSUE OF DEBENTURES

SECURED BY THE ASSETS OF THE

LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA.

Bonus will be issued at

£95, for every £100,
£20, £100, £500, and £1,000,

interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

For Allotment, or for further information,

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction on [illegible] 30th November 1864, in the Bombay Dockyard at 2 P. M.

H. M.'s Steam Sloop "Zenobia." For particulars apply to the undersigned.

G. T. ROBINSON, Marine Storekeeper.
Bombay, Marine Storekeeper's Office, 31st Aug. 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Provisional Share Certificates, in Exchange for receipts for First and Second Calls, will be issued, on application at the Office of the Bank, No. 3, Hornby Row.

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

LIQUIDATION of the Property of the late Firm of HUNT, MONNET & Co., carried on daily at 17, Church Gate Street, Fort. Goods sold at an immense reduction.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 50 per Share on the second issue of Shares is payable at this Office on FRIDAY the 16th day of September, proximo, after which date Interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

By order,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 26th August 1864.

NOTICE.—SMITH, ELDER & Co.'s BOMBAY AGENCY.—The undersigned have from this date ceased to act as the Agents of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., London.

CROSSLEY & Co.

8th September 1864.

With reference to the above, the Agency of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., London, has been transferred to Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co., to whom all communications respecting Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co.'s business should be addressed.

1, Military Square, 8th September 1864.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, MADRAS, (LIMITED.)—The Second Call of Rs. 100 per Share will be payable on 15th September next, at the Offices of the Oriental Bank Corporation, Madras or Bombay.

C. J. ROBINSON & Co.,
Madras, 29th August 864. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be four per cent. per annum, until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE,
Bombay, 16th June 1864. Manager.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (7) seven time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th Sept. 1864.

THE EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL, £1,000,000 IN 20,000 SHARES.—Messrs. LECKIE & Co. having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the abovenamed Company which has been established in England, hereby give notice, that they are prepared at once to transact the following business:—

To receive money on loan or deposit, to advance money on the security of Land or Houses, &c., already built or in course of erection, for the improvement, or cultivation of Land, to Contractors for public and private Works; and on Shares, Stocks, and Securities.

Further particulars may be obtained from the above named firm.

25th June 1864.

TO SPORTSMEN AND OTHERS.—A. EAING, Gun Maker and General Mechanic, from Edinburgh, opposite the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, Tardeo, Bombay.

Every sort of repairs executed on Rifles, Guns, Pistols, Air Guns, Canes, &c.

Every sort of Implement or Apparatus made for the use of sportsmen.

Jobs in Turning, in Iron, Brass, or Wood executed, Machinery repaired, Tin work made or repaired, Cutlery and Silver, or plated goods repaired, &c. &c.

Several first Class Guns and Rifles and Revolver Pistols for Sale on Commission.

Terms—Cash on parties receiving their work.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, PUBLIC COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.—Extensive Workshops having recently been established by us under European Superintendence for the supply of Sawn Timber, Scantlings, Planking, Reapers, Doors, Windows, and every description of Carpentry in Teak, Angelly, White Cedar, Beuteak or any other Wood.

Orders will be received from this date.

For estimates and other particulars apply to

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

Cochin, Malabar Coast, 1st August 1864.

DECCAN COTTON CLEANING COMPANY.—CALL OF Rs. 350 PER SHARE.—NOTICE.—In pursuance of a Resolution of the Directors of this Company a Final Call of Rs. 350 per Share is made upon the Shareholders, and the same is payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 7th October 1864, after which date Interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries, No. 7, Rampart Row, Bombay, on THURSDAY the 29th September 1864, at 5 P. M., to confirm the Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 24th August 1864, viz:—

"That Section 23rd of the Articles of Association be altered as follows:—Instead of 'three' there shall be 'five' Directors of the Company."

Also to elect the two additional Directors.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th September 1864.

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for

4 months' certain at 5 per cent.
6 " " at 7 "
12 " " at 9 "

When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

WESTERN INDIA HOTEL COMPANY (LIMITED).—The First General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Western India Hotel Company will be held in the Room of the Chamber of Commerce on FRIDAY, 30th September 1864, at 2 P. M.

MOURNING! MOURNING!! MOURNING!!!—The undersigned have just received a choice selection of Ebonite Goods, direct from Silver and Co., consisting of Bracelets, Necklets, Alberts, Watch Chains, Dressing and Pocket Combs, Drinking Mugs, and Toothpicks. The Ebonite has been found to far surpass the Jet, on account of its elasticity, durability, and lightness, and its not being at all brittle.

HEARSON, COULSON & Co.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)—SECOND CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before the 21st instant, after which date Interest will be charged on all unpaid calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

For the Board of Directors,
R. AHLERS, Chairman.

Bombay, 1st September 1864.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Bank, in Medow Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th September 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Report of the Directors and declare a Dividend for the period ending 30th June 1864.

2nd. To elect two Directors in the room of Messrs. ANDREW GRANT and DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 14th September 1864.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી બોંબે એનડ બેંગાલ ઈયટીમ શીપ કંપની

(લીમીટેડ.)

IN pursuance of a Resolution passed at a General Meeting of the Shareholders on the 22nd August, a dividend will be payable at the Office of the undersigned on and after the 6th October next.

Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 5th October inclusive.

Per order,
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Forbes Street.

THE BASSEIN SUGAR COMPANY (LIMITED).—SALE OF THE WORKS OF THE ABOVE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the following property, known as the Bassein Sugar Company's Works, will be sold by Auction, in Bombay, by Messrs. ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co., on SATURDAY, the 15th day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon:—

Firstly.—All those three several pieces or parcels of Land or Ground, situate within the Fort Walls of Bassein, and measuring together about 46 Acres and 13 Goontas, with the Appurtenances, except all ruined buildings, situate on the said land, and also all Trees and Timber growing thereon.

Secondly.—All Buildings belonging to the Bassein Sugar Company (Limited) upon the above mentioned pieces of Ground, and all and Singular, the Machinery, Fixtures, and Stock in Trade, necessary for the refining of Sugar in all its branches, and a new Copper Still, with Distilling Utensils complete, capable of producing five Hogsheads of Rum per diem, Chattels, Implements, Materials, and things of whatever nature or kind which belong to the said Bassein Sugar Company (Limited.)

The Ground is held under lease for thirty years from Government dated 21st March 1859 and renewable.

For full particulars applicat on can be made to the undersigned, and to Messrs. LAWRENCE & Co., No. 1, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

The property is opened for inspection.

ACLAND AND PRENTIS.

Bombay, 15th September 1864.

PROGRAMMA DEL CONCERTO DI BOMBAY.

PARTE PRIMA.

No. 1.—Romanza Guiramento, p. Soprano.....Miss *Boshetti*.
" 2.—Romanoza Elixir d' Amore, p. Tenore...Sigr. *Bosnetti*.
" 3.—Duetto Fosiari, p. Soprano e Baritono ... Sigr. *Putirani* e Sigr. *Orsi*.
" 4.—Cavatina del Bravo, p. Basso .....Sigr. *Fiorani*.
" 5.—Duetto Elixir d'Amore, p. Soprano e Buffo .....Miss *Bochetti* & Sigr. *Papi*.

PARTE SECONDA.

No. 1.—Romanza Fogeari, p. Baritone.....Sigr. *Orsi*.
" 2.—Duetto Masnadieri, p. Sop. e. Tenore .....Miss *Bozhetti* & Sigr. *Boz*.
" 3.—Aria del Mansello, p. Basso .....Sigr. *Papini*.
" 4.—Romanza Roberto il Diavolo, p. Soprano.Sigr. *Putirani*.
" 5.—Terzetto Poppatari, Italiana in Alzen p. Tenore, Basso e Buffo .....} Sigr. *Bozhetti*, Sigr. *Fiorani* e Sigr. *Papini*.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that GUNGARAM PILLAJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted to sell all that plot of Ground, containing by admeasurement 2,000 square yards, being the westernmost part of a piece of Foras Ground, situate at or near Cammatteepoora, in the Island of Bombay, numbered 68 in the Foras Land Commissioner's Map, admeasuring 24,200 square yards or thereabouts, demised to the said Gungaram Pillajee by the Honorable Juggonathjee Sunkersett, Esq.; the said last mentioned piece of ground being bounded on the South by the property now or late of John Tanner, Esq.; on the West partly by the property now or late of Henry Ingle, Esq., and partly by ground of Vencajee Ragowjee, deceased; on the South by a Foras Road: and on the East by Gursejee Sookljee Road. All persons having any claims on the abovementioned plot of Ground or any part thereof by way of Mortgage, Sub-Lease, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned, Solicitors for the purchaser, at their offices in Rampart Row within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim.—Dated this 21st day September 1864.

ACLAND & PRENTIS.

THE VIEGAS PATENT SLIP AND FOUNDRY COMPANY, (LIMITED).—CAPITAL 15 LACS OF RS. IN 3,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 500 EACH.—*(With power to increase).*

Promoters.

CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMAJEE, Esq.
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY, Esq.
R. A. DALLAS, Esq., LL.D.
DHURUMSEY POONJABHOY, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMAJEE, Esq.
S. P. FRAMJEE, Esq.
A. M. GUBBAY, Esq.
DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE, Esq.
KURSONDASS MADOWDASS, Esq.
NUSSERWANJEE ARDASEER WADIA, Esq.

PROSPECTUS.

The Company is designed the supply the want long felt by the Mercantile Community of Bombay of increased Dock and Quay accommodation and of a proper means of repairing Vessels, Steamers and Machinery of all kinds.

The increasing number of the shipping of the Port of Bombay, the establishment of so many local Shipping Companies, and the general introduction of the use of Machinery into India, give hopes of a very profitable return to Capital so employed.

Arrangements have been made for the purchase of the Ground, Plant and Slip of the Vicgas Slip Company, which has just completed the work of laying down the Slip.

The property of the Slip Company, which is situate on the Sea-shore at Mazagon and adjacent to the docks of P. & O. Company, consists of upwards of 13,000 square yards of ground, enclosed at the land-side by a wall 12 feet high; an Engine house built of chunam and stone, 117 feet long and 33 feet wide, with an upper brick built storey, as residence for the Engineers and an office; two brick water walls each five feet wide and 750 feet long; a 20 H. P. Horizontal Engine, with 25 feet H. P. Cornish Boiler, working the Hydraulic rams with all the latest improvements sufficient for hauling up vessels of about 1,500 tons; a vertical Saw-mill, Treenail Machine, Planning Machine, and other tools, worked by the Engine; 2,240 feet of rails laid on teak timber with solid stone ashler foundation, and secured and bolted in the best manner, and a perfectly new teak built cradle.

A Patent Slip, in addition to the superiority of greater cheapness, possesses over wet docks, the advantage of being accessible at all tides, while vessels can enter the docks at present available in Bombay only during spring tides.

It is proposed to commence at once the working of the Slip, and to employ as far as possible, for the repairs, the Machinery and tools of the late Company, but it is designed to procure as soon as possible from England such Machinery as will enable the Company to undertake repairs of Steamers, Machinery and all kinds of iron works.

An application has been made to Government for liberty to reclaim some adjoining ground, which it is believed will be granted, and it is proposed to erect thereon a workshop large enough for all the objects of the Company.

It is also proposed to purchase or reclaim such lands, as may be suited to the objects of the Company.

The Capital of the Company is 15 Lacs of Rupees, divisible into 3,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, with power to increase. The Rupees 500 is payable upon the allotment of Shares.

The Shareholders of the Slip Company retain 900 shares in the new Company as the equivalent of 4½ lacs of the Purchase Money.

About five hundred Shares have been reserved for the public. Applications for these Shares must be made to the undersigned within two days from the date of this notification. By order of the Promoters,

Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1864. A. VIEGAS, Senior.

NOTICES.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to FRIDAY, the 30th instant, for the conveyance from Bombay to London of a Party of Her Majesty's 28th Foot, consisting of at least 250 Men with their proper proportion of Officers and Families.

2nd. The Vessel to be ready to sail from Bombay on the 1st November.

3rd. Tenders should specify the date upon which the Vessel will be ready to receive Troops; also the rates per Head in Indian Currency. The Ship finding Fittings, Provisions, and Water.

4th. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

5th. Two-thirds of the Passage-money will be paid in Bombay, and the remaining one-third on the arrival of Troops in England.

6th. All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Office of the Supt. of Marine, Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1864.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th.—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th.—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order,
GEO. INGLE.
Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE MAGNIFICENT RIVER-BUILT SHIP "OWEN GLENDOWER."

MESSRS CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, the magnificent River-built Ship *Owen Glendower*,—originally classed A 1 for 12 years at Lloyds, 990 Tons register, built by Messrs. Green of Blackwall, is copper fastened, was sheathed with yellow metal in 1863, has a full Poop, and Topgallantforecastle, carries a large cargo on a light draught of water, sails well, and is abundantly found in Stores.

The above vessel will be sold as she now lies in Bombay Harbour, together with her Masts, Yards, Sails, Anchors, Cables, and all her other Stores, an Inventory of which, and further particulars, may be had on application to Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co. or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th September 1864.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st October next, the Fares for Transit through Egypt will be reduced to the undermentioned rates:—

1st Class Passengers	.....	£2 10s.
2nd do. do. and Servants	.....	" 1 5s.

Children over 10 years of age to be considered as Adults.

Children between 3 and 10, to be charged half the above rates.

Children under 3 years, free.

Under these altered rates Passengers will have to pay for all refreshments supplied during the journey through Egypt; and the amount of Baggage allowed to them, free of charge, will be—

1st Class Passengers	.....	80 lbs.
2nd do. do.	.....	50 "

Children paying half fare to be allowed half the above weight.

Extra Baggage will be charged for at the rate of 18s. 6d. per cwt., and all charges on this account will be collected, as hitherto, on board the Steamers.

The allowance of Baggage on board the Steamers will be 3 cwt., as heretofore.

The above arrangements will first take effect with Passengers leaving Bombay by the Steamer of 29th September.

ROBERT DUNDAS,
acting Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

ધી ફીનાનસીયાલ એસોશીએશન ઓફ ઇન્ડીઆ એનડ ચાઇના (લીમીટેડ.)

ધી ફીનાનસીયાલ આસોશીએશન ઓફ ઇન્ડીઆ એનડ ચાઇના (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association will be held at the Offices of the Association in Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, when the following business will be brought before the meeting, viz:—

1st. Proposal by the Directors that the Capital of the Association be increased from One Crore and 20 Lacs to 2 Crores and 40 Lacs by the creation of 30,000 new Shares of Rs. 400 each; that such Shares be offered at a premium of Rs. 20 per Shares to the holders of Shares in the Association on the day of the Meeting in the proportion of one new Share for each old Share; that the amount realized from such premium be placed to the credit of the reserved fund; that the holders of the new Shares be in the same position with regard to the profits made subsequently to the 30th September next, as the holders of the original Shares, and that the Directors be empowered to dispose of any new Shares that may not be taken up, and R

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction in the Bombay Dockyard on MONDAY, September 26th, and days following, at noon, serviceable and unserviceable Marine Stores, consisting of Blocks, Cables, Chain, Deal, Spar, Hooks and Thimbles, Sails, Awnings, Rope (Europe) Carpenters' and Engineers' Tools and Stores, Flags, Oars, Furniture, Tanks, new and old Iron, Copper, Copper Sheathing, Nails, Sheathing Brass, Lead, Yard Lines, Boats, Clocks, Rope Cots; also Brass Tubes, Paddle Floats, Leather Cuttings, Iron Cuttings, Water Closets, Tin Sheets, Ladders, Locks (Brass and Iron), Glass Plates. For particulars apply to the undersigned. Lots to be removed within 9 days.

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON, Commander I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.
Bombay, Marine Storekeeper's Office, 6th Sept. 1864.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, PER "GERTRUDE," FROM LONDON.—The undermentioned packages not being claimed by the respective consignees were landed by Captain SPENDING, and are now lying in the Town Custom House. If not claimed on or before SATURDAY the 8th October, they will then be sold by Public Auction, on account and risk of the concerned to defray expenses.

A H S & Co.) Bombay	1 Case	S 1 Case.	
I A	1 Case	Hunt Monnet,	
J H & Co.		C	1 Case.
T A	1 Case	H J A	1 Case.
J R S			
B S & Co.	1 Case	1 Parcel Samples.	

GREY & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 22nd September 1864.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

શ્રી બોમબે કમરશિયલ એસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ)

શ્રી બાંધે કમરશિઆલ અસોસિએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the office of the Association, No. 1, Nesbit Row, on SATURDAY, the 1st October, 1864, at the hour of 2 P. M., for the transaction of the following business, viz. :—

To receive and consider the Report of the Board of Directors.
To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.
To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of the present Directors, who, however, are eligible for re-election.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 23rd September 1864.

THE ALEXANDRA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

શ્રી અલેકજાંડરા પ્રરેશ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

શ્રિ અલેકજાંડરા પ્રેસ કંપની (લિમિટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at our Office, No. 1, Bruce Lane, on MONDAY the 3rd proximo, at 3 o'clock P. M.

1st. To receive the Director's Report for the past year.
2nd. To elect Directors upon the retirement of those at present in office.
3rd. To fix remuneration of Directors.
4th. To appoint Auditor or Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5th. To consider the advisability of making a second Call.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 22nd September 1861.

POSTAL NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Sydney*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 29th September, at 2 o'clock, P. M. After packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 5 annas, (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Lucca*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 28th September, at 6 P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th. An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE, &c. &c.

Mails for Kurrachee, Gunder, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussora, per Steamer *Euphrates*, will be closed on MONDAY next, the 26th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

KURRACHEE AND SCINDE MAILS.

Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Ascension*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—SEPT. 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Dept.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun-fire.
Sat.	24	Uranus rises at 11.10. P.M.	h. m. 5 50	h. m. 5 54	h. m. 4 11	h. m. 4 51	
Sun.	25	Uranus sets at 0.20m. P.M.	5 50	5 53	5 35	6 15	
Mon.	26	15th Sunday after Trinity.	5 51	5 52	6 16	6 54	7 31
Tues.	27	St. Cyprian—Old Holy Rood. 3d Criminal Sessions begins	5 51	5 52	8 4	8 39	
Wed.	28	Mercury sets at 4h. 25m.	5 51	5 50	9 33	9 50	
Thur.	29	Michaelmas Day.	5 51	5 49	10 6	10 21	
Fri.	30	St. Jerome, C. D.	5 52	5 48	10 38	10 53	

Sunset Sept. 1864. Time—Bombay Mean Time.

During the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England, Mr. Thomas Graham, is authorised to grant receipts and recover monies on account of this Office.

MACLEAN AND CHARMAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Sept.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Sept. 3	KURRACHEE	Sept. 17
AGRA	Sept. 17	LAHORE	Sept. 14
ALLAHABAD	Sept. 17	LONDON	Aug. 17
AUSTRALIA	Aug. 25	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	Aug. 26	MADRAS	Sept. 17
BANGALORE	Sept. 16	MALTA	Aug. 20
CALCUTTA	Sept. 16	MEERUT	Sept. 15
CAPE	June 18	OUDH	Sept. 17
CEYLON	Sept. 3	PUNJAUB	Aug. 20
COCHIN	Aug. 27	PENANG	Sept. 3
DELHI	Sept. 17	RANGOON	Aug. 10
FRANCE	Aug. 18	SUEZ	Aug. 27
HONGKONG	Aug. 28	SINGAPORE	Sept. 1

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1864.

THE arrival of each Galle telegram revive the discussion of a question which it would seem that none of the Indian Governments is in any hurry to solve, as to the means that should be employed to put a stop to the practice which has become disgracefully common with Indian speculators, of having the telegraph wires cut and communication interrupted whenever the mail steamer is signalled at Galle. We say without hesitation that the breaking of the wires must be the work of men interested in preventing the news from coming forward for the public benefit till they have used it to their own advantage. The suspicious regularity with which communication is interrupted at critical times forbids the belief that the interruption can be accidental. The usual order of things, whenever news of more than ordinary importance is expected, is that the telegraphic announcement of the arrival of the steamer at Galle safely reaches Bombay, and that immediately afterwards the line, which had previously been in a most efficient state, is reported to be no longer in working order. One or sometimes two days afterwards the telegrams for the press and the merchants come to hand, the authors of the interruption having of course, meanwhile, taken advantage of the general ignorance of what the news really is to rig the market by circulating idle rumours and making their own fortunes at the expense of their dupes. Now, it is simply scandalous that the absolute Government of India, which ought at least to confer upon its subjects by way of compensation for the restraint placed on individual liberty the blessing of a vigorous and resolute administration of works for the material advancement of the country, should be wholly powerless to arrest the progress of this systematic roguery, or to prevent the Electric Telegraph, of which Englishmen are perpetually boasting as one of the principal boons which Western civilization has bestowed upon India, from being turned into an instrument in the hands of swindlers for effecting, with a facility previously unknown, the wholesale plunder of the public. Only an effete and impotent Government would tamely suffer, mail after mail, the indignity of seeing not only the public telegrams but their own despatches (which may announce, in such times as these are, the most momentous events—the conclusion of peace in America, or the outbreak of a European war) deliberately withheld by men who use corruption and robbery as the means of heaping up riches. Surely a State ruled by a man like Sir John Lawrence ought to be able to detect and put down the modern highwaymen who steal telegrams as their predecessors used to steal purses, but so far with this difference, that they find the trade both safe and profitable.

It seems to us that the Government neglects its duty in not taking certain obvious precautions which would at least have the result of diminishing the facilities which the wire-breakers now enjoy for carrying on their business in perfect security. In the first place, instead of telegraphing to all parts of India the arrival of the mail, the clerk at Galle should be instructed to keep the news as secret as possible, until he had quietly transmitted the Government, press, and private telegrams to their destinations. The notification usually given, that the steamer from Suez has anchored at Galle, only serves as a warning to the rogues who are ever on the look out for this signal, and enables them to make all their preparations in good time and to have the wires duly cut before the first message can come through. Again, it is possible that some clue might be obtained to the names of the perpetrators of the crime of wire-breaking, were the Government to make cautious but strict enquiries in the bazaar regarding the principal transactions concluded in cotton immediately before the arrival of the Galle telegram. Public rumour never accuses men of offences of this kind without good cause; and if, on investigation, Government find that the finger of suspicion is generally pointed at well-known traders as having the art of guessing with strange accuracy the probable nature of the news to be received, and being able to turn their gift of prophecy wonderfully to their own advantage, special care might be devoted to the actions of these gentlemen during the time that the telegrams are delayed. A reference to the records of the Telegraph Office might furnish useful information as to the messages received by such farseeing speculators in the interval between the receipt of the message stating that the mail had been signalled and of the regular news telegrams; and the names of the senders and of the places from which these messages had been sent would be likely to lead to further discoveries. At this stage of the proceedings it would, no doubt, be judicious for Government to offer a large reward, say of Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000 —a small reward would present no attractions —to any signaller or other subordinate agent who would come forward and denounce one or more of the principal conspirators. The offence will never be put down until some wealthy scoundrel is given up to justice and transported to the Andamans for a term of years. Government ought not to be at all scrupulous as to the means it employs to bring about such a result; and it should be able to rely on the detective ability of its police to remove the reproach which the maladministration of the Electric Telegraph has brought on the State.

THE latest news from Cabool, to the 3rd instant, is contained in the *Delhi Gazette's* correspondent's letter of that date. It announces the important intelligence that Sirdars Mahomed Ufzul Khan, the eldest brother of the Ameer of Cabool, Wullay Mahomed Khan, and Uslum Khan, had all been taken prisoners by the Ameer, and that the latter was now thinking of going to Mazzar Shurreef and thence marching against Tukhta Bool to bring Abdoolrahimon Khan, a fractious chief, to reason. It appears that it was merely for a device to deceive the Caboolees that the Ameer was always writing to say he would soon leave Tashgurkhan for Cabool. From a letter that had been received from Ufzul Khan since his being made prisoner by his brother, that chief would not appear to be in much dread of the consequences of his treachery, for he says:—"I, with Mirza Ahmed Khan and Nazir Hyder, have been taken prisoners by the Ameer. Do not be much concerned about the matter, as Shere Ali Khan [the Ameer] is in the place of my father, the late Ameer Saheb: let him do what he likes. In my next I will give you full particulars." It is difficult to understand what is the object of this outrage on the part of the Ameer, whose policy, like that of all Asiatic princes, is slow and tortuous in its development. It were vain, therefore, to attempt to predict what effect this latest act in the drama may have on the future course of events in Affghanistan. A mysterious rumour had reached Cabool of some European Power having acted against treaty engagements, and that the Sultan of "Room" (Constantinople) had asked the Russians to send their troops to his aid against the British! This was probably a *ruse* of some Russian emissary in the neighbourhood to deceive the Affghans: the fact being that the feeling between the Sublime Porte and St. Petersburg is at the present moment quite on the north side of friendly. An earthquake was felt in Cabool on the night of the 29th August: the shock was so severe that two or three houses fell down in the Bala Hissar; but no life was lost.

THE *Harkaru*:—The Goorkha Government has hitherto levied duties, first upon the buyer, secondly upon the seller, and thirdly on the exporter of goods into British Territory. This has attracted the attention of the Governor General, and Sir Jung Bahadoor, it is said, will soon be advised to levy duty but once on merchandise leaving his country."

THE same:—We hear that there is at present in Bishop's College, Calcutta, a Gentleman who but lately was a Roman Catholic Priest in the Presidency of Bombay. He has "seceded" from the Church of Rome, and has sought and found consolation in the bosom of the Church of England. He will shortly receive license from the Bishop of Calcutta to discharge clerical functions within this diocese."

THE *Englishman*:—"The tour of inspection contemplated by the Commander-in-Chief, we are informed, will not admit of His Excellency's reaching Calcutta before the middle of January. He will await in Calcutta the arrival of his successor from England—we say from England, as though nothing certain is known in this country on the subject, we have good reason to believe that if H. R. H. the General Commanding in Chief does not appoint Sir Hope Grant to the Chief Command, he will not appoint any one now in India.

THE same:—"The *Friend of India* will be glad to hear that it is Lady Trevelyan, *not* Sir Charles, who will leave India, in April or May next. Our "able Finance Minister" will, we are informed, remain still another year, and we wish we could say that he will remain *still*, but the restless disposition of Sir Charles' genius—his evil genius, we cannot help thinking—will not permit him to wear gracefully and easily that crown of laurels, which a good surplus has given him. We fear, therefore, we must anticipate another year of doubtful reforms, houses pulled down which his predecessor built up, and houses built up for his successor to pull down, some more specimens of lavish expenditure to wonder at, or of Jobbery that will strengthen the party who point to the reign of the East India Company as purity in comparison with that of the Majesty of England.

THE same:—"When gentleman, whether they be members of Council or private individuals, make, what they consider to be telling speeches, on subjects regarding which they have very imperfect information, they generally end by talking nonsense. Mr. Cassels, of Bombay, has very disinterestedly added another name to the long list of the above-named speakers, by communicating to the Bombay Council his opinion on the constitution and the shortcomings of the Calcutta Municipality. The first error he makes is in saying that the Chairman and Vice-Chairman were both under the old *regime* Municipal Commissioners. Mr. Dowleans, fortunately for the working of the present system, did hold office under the old system, but it is left for Bombay to tell us that Mr. Schalch was not Commissioner of Nuddea, but Municipal Commissioner of Calcutta. Having thus got one foot into the mud, Mr. Cassels proceeds to get both in, and at last tumbles helplessly into a perfect slough of errors, in which he accuses the Calcutta Municipality of being a "corpse," and generally useless, quoting the unfortunate rescinded resolution as proof of his words. Now, setting aside the well known fact that the resolution alluded to was simply rescinded because it was illegal, we are not disposed to give in so very quietly to Mr. Cassel's strictures upon our inability and generally corpse-like conduct. The constitution of our Municipality might be better, but it might also be considerably worse. It consists not only of paid officials, but of various Justices of the Peace who, inasmuch as they themselves are tax-payers, are likely to keep a careful watch upon the expenditure of the money they assist in raising. And, moreover, the actions and words of the Justices are controlled by a rapidly increasing public opinion, also very careful in watching that its representatives, as they are to a certain extent, do not neglect its interests. And on looking over the various reports submitted by the Municipality, we must confess that, in spite of the general grumble, those interests have not been neglected. It is all very well to talk about no gas here, and no light there, and no water somewhere else, but it must not be lost sight of, that, at present, the Justices have only their income of so much a year to come and go upon, and that they cannot exceed it. It is more than probable that their eyes are quite as open to the many wants of the town as those of the most inveterate grumbler who thinks he is performing a public duty in writing to the papers. They would like to make roads and improve squares, dig tanks and give everybody so many gallons of fresh pure water *per diem*, as soon as they possibly can, and they feel, of course, that their onward progress is but slow. But then it is really not their fault. To build streets, dig tanks &c., it is necessary to have money, and the only Bank they can draw on now is their yearly income, so many lacs coming in out of which so many lacs go out, leaving, if possible a small balance to be carried to the credit of next year; a balance large enough to be called a surplus, but not large enough to carry out the rapid improvement so much needed. Even for the water supply scheme, they will have to run into debt, and the interest on that debt will have to be paid out of the yearly income. The same with any other improvement that they may want to carry out rapidly, they will have to borrow money and pay the interest out of the income, making that income meet their expenditure, by what?—increased taxation."

THE *Indian Daily News*:—"More signs of moving towards the Eastern frontier. On the 12th, the 30th Regiment Punjab N. I., stationed at Benares, received a telegraphic message from Army Head Quarters, directing the corps to proceed with the least possible delay to Julpigoree. We stated yesterday that the 11th Regiment N. I. had also been ordered from Nagode to Julpigoree the station assigned to it as the annual relief; and that it was being prematurely relieved by a wing of the 38th N. I., for the purpose of commencing its march to the eastward. The 38th N. I., is a Sikh, or, to speak more correctly, a Punjabee regiment; the 11th N. I., is a Pandy corps. All secrecy as regards Bhootan and the Bhoianese may now as well be abandoned, as it is obvious that, either by annexation or by fighting —probably by both—they are to be punished in the coming cold season."

THE *Delhi Gazette* September, 17:—"It would appear from our Cabool letter published to-day, that the Ameer has played false. Ufzul Khan, and those of his adherents who were within reach have been made prisoners.

"We have no doubt Ubdoolrahman Khan, son of Ufzul Khan, will show fight."

THE same:—"There is no truth in the rumour that Sir Bartle Frere is about to resign in consequence of conduct embarrassing to the Supreme Government."

THE *Indore Chronicle*:—"It is with regret we announce the almost immediate departure from the Punjab of one of its best Officers, Mr. Alexander H. Davies, Secretary to Government, who has been appointed Financial Commissioner of Oude. For more than five years and a half, Mr. Davies has held the appointment of Secretary to the Punjab Government, and during that time his constant kindness, consideration, and courtesy have gained for him the affection of all classes of officers in the province.

"During the whole of an administration which has proved an eminently successful and happy one, if success may be determined by the prosperity of the country and the contentment of the people, the great abilities of Mr. Davies have been invaluable to the Government he has served. It's loss in his departure is not less than that of the community at large.

"But we trust Mr. Davies does not leave the Punjab for ever. We sincerely hope that a day may come when he will return to preside over the destinies of a province for the advancement of which he has already done so much."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MADRAS, 23RD SEPT.

Steamer *Bengal* sailed for Calcutta.

GALLE, 20TH SEPT.

Steamer *Arucc* (?) from Suez anchored.
Steamer *Benares* sailed for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA. 23RD SEPT.

Government Paper, Four per cent., Rs. 82 to 82 discount.
Five per cent., Rs. 2½ to 2¾ premium.
Five and a half per cent., Rs. 9 to 9½ premium.
Exchange on London, first class credits, 2s. 7-8d.
Freights to London, dead weight, 30s. to 35s.
Jute, 23 15s.
Seeds 23 17s. 6d.
Grey Shirtings, 14 by 13, 7 lbs., 40 inch, Rs. 10-4 to Rs. 10-8 per piece.
Madapollams, 15 by 11, 3 lbs., 32 inch, Rs. 4-4 to Rs. 4-6 per piece.
Mule twist, No. 40, good seconds, 11as. to 11as. 6pie per morah; nominal.
Market for Piece Goods, quiet, prices nominal.
Market for Twist, dull, no demand.

NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CASHMERE, 6TH SEPTEMBER.

[redacted] from this lovely country, the season has commenced to draw to a close; it is an order of the Maharajah that all visitors must leave his kingdom by the 15th of October,—which order is probably carried out to prevent the English getting anything like a permanent footing in Cashmere. I am migrating to the plains, and each day carries me to more tepid regions; to-day, although forty miles from the Punjab, I feel the power of the Indian sun. The number of visitors this season has been large, if not larger than usual, and the want of accommodation for them in the capital thrust itself on the notice of Mr. Cooper, the English Political Resident, who has induced the Maharajah to permit the merchants of Srinugger to build houses for hire, instead of continuing the present system of building small wooden houses and giving them gratis for occupation. The increasing number of visitors is doing much to abolish many of the inospitalities which were shown every Englishman: for example, no sooner did one enter the territory than he was immediately supplied with a nuzzur of one or two sheep, and an assortment of every culinary necessary, ghee, firewood, tea, sugar, fowls, and the rest; the same kind of present was made the traveller on leaving Srinugger. All this ends with this season: this in itself is of small consequence, but it is obviously part of a great system of curtailed hospitality, which will do much to deprive Cashmere of its attractions. At Mr. Cooper's instigation, His Highness has ordered from England two iron steamers, which will run from Islamabad to Baramoolla: these might well have been dispensed with, as the accommodation afloat is very abundant on the rivers and lakes: had the money been expended in sanitary improvement of the city, or on the roads, it would have been more reasonably expended. The roads to Cashmere are fearful—two miles an hour is very good work—thus, most of the marches occupy from six to seven hours; they are rocky, wet, and precipitous; it is a mistake to hurry over them, but rather the journey should be a picnic, breakfast half way, and dinner on arrival; the scenery is one vast folio of beauty;—but four days since I crossed the Pir Pinjal, the snow of last winter lay thick under foot, and the first fall of this year whitened the cliffs above me, the cold was intense, even I felt it painful, and at night could not sleep for the cold. Five of the six men, who, with mules laden with salt, were buried by an avalanche in the winter, have been recovered from the melting snow; they were undecomposed, and quite recognisable when discovered. It was something to walk again through a forest of oak, ivy-mantled holly trees, birch, sycamore, and walnuts, something to walk fifteen miles of severe road without a feeling of fatigue, something, too, to pick black and red currants off bushes growing wild, though they were horribly sour. But the route to Cashmere is not always cold; in the valleys at the height of eight thousand feet it is perhaps most pleasant, and, thanks to the Maharajah, the old serais or halting-places built by the Emperor Akbar have been made habitable, so that at every stage there is shelter, and in the wildest regions milk, firewood, sheep, and fowls are obtainable. I tried in my last to give you some sort of idea of the capital with its picturesque houses, beautiful women, rows of poplars, and palisaded beauty. The last few seasons it has been customary to take Englishwomen to Cashmere, but I have no hesitation in saying it is a mistake. However blunted may be the sensibility of ladies, there cannot be a doubt that their sensibility ought often to be touched in Cashmere, where the people live in a state of innocent simplicity, such as one is taught to believe figured in Paradise. There are some twelve Englishwomen in the valley this season, and they appear to like it amazingly; each is paddled about the river by six almost nude, yet handsome, boatmen, while the lady lies on her back recumbent and visits the shops of the shawl merchants, or does picnics on the lake at Shalimar; some go to gather fruit from the floating gardens on the lakes. It is the fashion with others to make large supplies of preserved fruits, and jams for consumption in the plains, and I can testify to the preserved apricots, cherries in brandy, nectarine and greengage jam: it was my good luck to fall in with such a preserve last year; a lady had become notorious for plundering gardens, but alas! just as she was about to carry a supply, which would have lasted six moderate messes a year, to the plains, the earthquake threw all from the shelves, and great was the loss.

The chief shawl merchants of the city are Samund Shah and Syfoola Baba; a visit to their houses on the river is tolerably sure to end in a purchase; they are both bland civil fellows, and provide you with chairs in a large open carpetted room; and while shawl after shawl, and mantle after mantle is tantalisingly spread before you, servants regale you with bowls of tea, somewhat spiced, and flavoured with rose water; not content with a continuance of the old and well known shawl patterns, Samund Shah has produced some new ones of exceeding beauty, and the Maharajah is causing to be manufactured under his immediate superintendence at Jummoo two rare shawls for the Princess of Wales; when ready for presentation they are to value four thousand pounds sterling. The Maharajah is still at Jummoo, nor will he visit Cashmere this season.

Since I last wrote you I have been fishing, and, as it may interest some, I may add that trout and mahseer are the fish caught; the former take the fly readily, and I have bagged over forty in a single morning; of these most were over one pound in weight, some weighed five pounds; but mahseer yield far better sport, and are delicious eating, they may be caught by a large gaudy salmon fly, or still better with the spoon, or spinning tackle of any kind. Best of all in my hand has proved the live bait: a short time since I bagged fifty-five pounds weight before breakfast, the largest weighed fifteen pounds. Bears, both red and black, are very numerous; the Hon'ble Bouverie, and Mr. Fitzgerald, who came from England purposely for shooting have killed eighty; they made also a corresponding bag of markhoor, ibex, tare, musk-deer, &c., &c., but any one desirous to shoot in Cashmere should endeavour to get on the ground in April before others have gone over it; at this season, to get anything save bears, the sportsman must go a long journey in the hills and mountains, which are hidden by mists and torn by wild torrents. I spent fifteen days beyond the Ikpatran Pass in the Wurdwan, and Guggurni country, both very terrible in their loveliness, though of exceeding grandeur: buried in snow the greater part of the year, these places are uninhabited save for two or three months in summer, when shepherds and herdsmen drive cattle there to graze; nothing is in consequence procurable wherewith to support life, save and except water, Ladak salt, sheep and wild rhubarb. This want of supplies is inconvenient; one grows to dislike tea without milk, and a diet of rice and mutton. I took six maunds of rice with me for my servants and followers; and allowed to each a seer per diem with a portion of salt! I observed they gathered the stems of the wild rhubarb, and added them as vegetables; above the zone on which grow the trees of English forests, none exist save a gnarled stunted juniper, and that flourishes in abundance; when after ibex one's tent is pitched above all vegetation under bare granite cliffs, in the interstices of which lies snow in huge beds, "sheer" as the Cashmeeres call it. To get ibex the shikarees awake you long before daybreak, and, with teeth chattering in your head, lead you through snow-water to the highest cliffs, so as to be above the ibex, which never looks up for danger, but watches below him. After climbing miles, barking your shins against sharp rocks, and blistering your feet by walking in grass shoes (for none other are safe), it often happens you are obscured in mist for hours, and have to sit beneath the shelter of a rock awaiting a clear view; this, too, in a freezing temperature with a cutting wind; as often, too, the cloud melts into rain, which seems to penetrate to your very marrow, and, after the heat of the Punjaub, is in your unoccupied state of mind very suggestive of rheumatism, fever, toothache, and a score of maladies; but somehow a cold is the only affliction which troubles one, and few escape that; the fact of sitting in wet feet for hours in such a low temperature, induces it; perhaps having waited greater part of the day, the rain as relentless as ever, you are compelled to walk back, getting several falls on the slippery rocks. I invariably on these occasions got into bed at once, and there with a ravenous appetite ate my stew of mutton and rice, rendered palatable with a dash of walnut catsup, and a glass of hot whisky and water. How my wretched servants, dwellers of the plains, accustomed to intense heat, suffered from the temperature in their wet clothes, I never knew; "it is one of those things no fellah can understand." One thing I do know, they hate it cordially, and obey the order to countermarch wondrously quick and gladly. If you are rewarded by a clear day the scenery well repays the labour, who shall describe it? The majesty of the mountains, the boundless view, the etherial atmosphere. Perhaps a herd of five or six ibex appears a few miles away, and then commences the stalk; your shikaree snuffs the air, throws a pinch of light dust in the air to ascertain its direction, practises a few other devilries, all to be remembered in the month's wages, and off you go, it may be for three days before your *kismet* rewards you with a shot; at night, tired to painfulness, you make a contented repast off a couple of chuppatties, a bottle of potted meat, and a draught of water, roll yourself in a blanket, and await day to track the wily old male, who likely enough has his weather eye open also. On these occasions the cold generally prevents sleep, hunger is intense, and you sight the tiny speck which is your ten miles away with amazing gladness; and, after a month of this exposure and cold, a return to Srinuggur with its quiet lakes, rivers, delicious fruits, and many enjoyments is decidedly appreciated, but it is only a few of the many visitors to the valley who go after any game beyond the lower and inhabited ranges of hills, where all the small creature comforts can be procured; but such men lose half the benefit of their leave, for undoubtedly a month in the climate I have described works a wondrous good on one's wasted calves, and tired skin. Fancy the vigorous articles which would appear in the Bombay papers could the gentlemen of the fourth estate locate themselves a month on the glacier near Leh?

But I shall but tantalise [redacted] with a description of regions so delightful; I will therefore continue my journey and write on reaching my destination.

BOMBAY.

THE Fort Police Office was open yesterday for a short time for the disposal of morning and other light cases, but nothing worthy of public notice transpired.

THERE will be a meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay in the Darbar Room, Town Hall, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock; and also of the Board of Accounts.

YESTERDAY, being "Poppati," or the Parsee's New Year's Day, was kept as a close holiday by our Zoroastrian fellow townsmen; the Banks and some of the public offices being also closed.

TENDERS are invited for the conveyance to London of a party of H. M.'s 28th Foot, consisting of 250 men with their proper proportion of Officers and families; the vessel to be ready to sail hence on the 1st of November.

WE are glad to perceive, by an advertisement in our columns, that the Western India Hotel Company is still in the land of the living. The first general meeting is announced to be held on the 30th instant.

THE Municipal Commissioners being desirous of employing cheap labour in the Surveyor's Department, have communicated with the Committee of Management of the House of Correction, with the view of enlisting the services of the convicts in that jail, for the purpose of breaking stones for metalling the roads. The subject is at present under the consideration of the Committee.

WE are sorry to hear that the spirit of discontent still pervades the warrant officers belonging to the Marine Store-keeper's department in the Dockyard, and that since we last brought the subject to public notice one of the full conductors and a sub-conductor have left the establishment. The men on sending in their resignation attributed their leaving to the insufficiency of their pay; but we are assured that there exist other and more potent causes, which have been already alluded to by us on a previous occasion.

WE hear that the trial and conviction of the Chinese convicts at Tanna has already had a perceptibly good effect on the coolies at Elephanta, and which if followed up by executing those condemned to death on the scene of the late outrage, as recommended by the Session Judge, will be the means of striking terror into these savages.

THE SHARE MANIA.—One of the Cleveland papers tells a good story of a business man of that city who was infected with the prevalent speculative epidemic. At church on a recent Sabbath, and wearied out by the excitement of the week, he had fallen asleep in his seat, awaking just as the minister began to read in a loud voice the lesson of Scripture, which happened to be the twenty-eighth chapter of Job: "Surely there is a vein for the silver, and a place for gold where they fine it," jumping to his feet in great excitement, the merchant stretched his arm and shook his book at the astonished minister, exclaiming, "I'll take five hundred shares!"

THE VIEGAS PATENT SLIP AND FOUNDRY COMPANY.—In another part of our paper we publish a prospectus of a new Company with the designation of the "Viegas Patent Slip and Foundry Company, (Limited)," which is about to be started in Bombay under very favourable auspices. The Slip is already completed, or nearly so, and upon a recent trial was found to work admirably; and we understand it will shortly be opened for the use of the public. The object of the Company is to supply a want long felt by the mercantile community of Bombay of increased Dock and Quay accommodation, and of a proper means of repairing vessels, steamers, and machinery of all kinds. The capital of the Company has been fixed at fifteen lakhs of rupees in 3,000 shares of Rs. 500 each. Arrangements have been made by the projected Company for the purchase of the ground, plant, and slip of the Viegas Slip Company, the shareholders of which retain 900 shares in the new Company as the equivalent of 4½ lakhs of the purchase money. About 500 shares have been reserved for the public, and only two days have been allowed, from the date of the notification, for application to be made for these shares.

WE are glad to find that the various reclamation and other schemes, now afloat in Bombay, are having the effect of raising the market value of European labour here. The Bombay Reclamation Company have secured the services of several useful men who were previously in the service of Government and other Companies by offering more liberal salaries: amongst these we may mention Mr. G. Gahagan, who had been in the employment of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company since the commencement of the works, is now the head Storekeeper of the new Company. This gentleman was succeeded by one of the station masters from the G. I. P. Railway, who, however, made but a very short stay. Mr. Tinckom, a Conductor in the Bombay Marine Storekeeper's Department, has just been appointed to the vacant post, and from his long experience will doubtless prove an acquisition to his employers. The niggardly policy of Government in keeping down the pay of their subordinates to starvation point, will in a very short time denude them of all their best men; but it may be supposed that all this has been calculated beforehand, and that heads of departments will be well content to put up with mediocrity salved down with native obsequiousness and strong servility of effete or useless servants.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The following is a list of the business to be brought forward at the meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, to be held, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, this day, (Saturday) at Poona:—

1. The Report of the Select Committee on "the Bill for the constitution of Courts of Civil and Criminal Judicature, and of Courts of Revenue, in the Province of Sind."

2. The Report of the Select Committee on "the Bill for the Regulation of Gaols, and the enforcement of discipline therein."

3. Further Report of the Select Committee on "the Bill to provide for the survey, demarcation, assessment, and subsequent management of lands held under Government, in the districts belonging to the Bombay Presidency, and for the registration of the rights and interests of the occupants of the same."

4. The Report of the Select Committee on "the Bill to provide for the management of the Municipal affairs of the City of Bombay, and to make better provision for the conservancy and improvement of the City, and for the levying of rates and taxes therein."

—Bill and Order of the Day:—

1. Bill No. 8 of 1864:—A Bill to provide for the survey, demarcation, assessment and subsequent management of lands held under Government, in the districts belonging to the Bombay Presidency, and for the registration of the rights and interests of the occupants of the same.—Consideration of the Bill in detail.

THE case of Harrison *v.* Jeffries comes off in the High Court on the 26th instant. The attendance of Dr. Millar, and of several soldiers of the 33rd Foot as witnesses, is required in Division Orders.—*Poona Observer*

THE ITALIAN OPERA TROUPE.—We beg to congratulate the Philharmonic Society on the success which has attended their request to Signor Cerito [redacted] concerts in Poona. [redacted] cold-weather [redacted] be able to give [redacted] second on [redacted] issue. Meanwhile [redacted] vertisement.

[redacted] MEDICO-PHYSICAL [redacted]

THE ordinary [redacted] held in the [redacted] Saturday, 3rd [redacted] President, in the [redacted] Dent; Members [redacted] M.D.; H. Atkinson, [redacted] Dymock, Esqrs. [redacted] The proceedings [redacted] confirmed. [redacted] business of the [redacted] being elected a [redacted] H. Webb, Apothecary to the Pension Establishment, forwarding a copy of [redacted] Remarks on the health of Europeans in Bengal and Northern India," originally published in Chesson's Miscellany. Besides the above present, the Report on the General Sanitary Condition of Bombay, read by Dr. Leith was laid on the Table. The Society's best thanks were accorded to Mr. Webb and the other donors for their presents.

Dr. P. Adair was proposed by the President, and seconded by the Secretary, as a member of the Society under Regulation 6, and will be balloted for at the next meeting.

Dr. Dymock read an interesting case of Typhoid Fever, which occurred under his care in the European General Hospital, in an Apprentice, who, after having been ill for a fortnight aboard a ship in the Harbour, died two days after admission into the Hospital, the disease being most characteristic during life, and on the examination made after death.—The reading of the case and the remarks upon it led to considerable discussion on the prevalence of Typhoid Fever in India.

Dr. J. T. Mackenzie then read several interesting Medical and Surgical cases, and laid on the Table pathological preparations illustrative of them, as well as exhibited microscopically some of the subjects brought forward.

After the best thanks of the Society had been accorded to Drs. Dymock and Mackenzie for their valuable contributions, the Meeting was adjourned to Saturday, the 1st October 1864.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—22*nd Sept.*

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

THE ROBBERY AT THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.—John Frederick Crisp, a lad about fifteen years of age, was placed at the bar and charged with stealing an ebony box containing Rs. 259 in currency notes and cash, the property of Mr. R. Duthie, Superintendent of the Scottish Orphanage at Mahim on Sunday last.

Mr. R. Duthie stated that he was Superintendent of the Male department of the Scottish Orphanage at Mahim: the prisoner had been educated there, and had left about five or six months ago. He was employed in the office of Messrs. Grey and Co. and lived with his mother in the Fort at Mahim. The ebony box before the court was the property of the prosecutor and had been kept in an upper room of the house in which he dwelt. On Sunday morning last it was safe in its usual position, and contained Rs. 259 in notes and silver: it was kept locked and prosecutor's wife had the key. On the following morning the prosecutor (from what his wife said) went up stairs, and not finding the box in its usual place, he immediately communicated with the police constable, who came and made enquiries. On the evening of that day, in consequence of a message he had received, he went to the Mahim station and there saw the prisoner in custody. He said, "Mr. Duthie, I am accused of stealing your box: I have not done so." They all then went to the constable's compound who the prisoner was: searched. Upon him was found a silver watch with a leather Albert guard, Rs. 19 and some old annas, and he had also a basket in which was a quantity of crockery, such as cups, saucers, plates, &c, and a blotting or writing case, all apparently new. Prisoner said he had received the watch from a friend for the purpose of raffling, and the other things had been purchased from his pay which he had that day received. Constable Graham in fact took prisoner on one side, and on prosecutor again joining them the prisoner led the way to the gateway of Mahim Fort, and from a hedge near it took the missing box. It was empty and unlocked, and did not appear to have been forced.

Mr. A. Thornhill, Goldsm

The applications of these principles.

There will be no practical difficulty in the application of these principles.

Every place should be provided, at the public expense, with a sufficient establishment for the performance of those duties within the town which especially belong to the Government, and for the superintendence of the Suburban Police Circle where there is one. When the Government duties are only light and occasional, and of suburban district is attached, there will be no occasion for any Government establishment.

Certain limits should be fixed, within which it should be at the discretion of the Government of India, on the recommendation of the Local Government, to exempt particular places from their liability for defraying the expense of their Police. The maximum exemption may, perhaps, be fixed at one-fourth of the cost of the Municipal Police of every such place, no account being taken of the cost of the Government establishment. The strongest case for the enjoyment of this privilege is that of the principal Sea-ports; and there may be a few places in the interior, such as Benares, Poonee, Tripati, and Nasik, to which it may be properly conceded.

It will not be advisable to fix any standard of liability for the maintenance of Municipal Police, based upon the number of houses or upon the population. Of two places of equal population, one may be in a stagnant or decadent state, while another may be the seat of a thriving trade—cases which obviously require very different amounts of Police protection. Where a large village or small town is used merely as a centre for the Police of the surrounding contry, no payment should be required on account of Municipal Police. But wherever one petty Officer and four Constables, or any larger number of Police are maintained distinctly for the service of the town or bazar, they should be charged to the Municipal Fund.

Each Local Government and Administration should, after careful inquiry, report what places in each district will be liable to a charge for Municipal Police, and to what extent in each case. If there are any places in the Province in behalf of which a claim to exemption, within the prescribed limits, may properly be allowed the circumstances should be explained and the degree of indulgence recommended should be stated.

The cost of the Municipal Police ought invariably to be the first charge upon the Municipal Fund after the expenses of collection. This is prescribed by all the existing legislation, on the principle that protection of life and property is a primary necessity.

How the necessary funds shall be raised.

The people of each town should be left, as far as possible, to determine the manner in which the requisite sum shall be raised.

The ordinary and most simple mode is a rate upon the annual value of buildings, and lands situated within the municipality.

A license tax upon trades and professions is not without its advantages, provided it is moderate and is carefully adjusted to the local circumstances of each place.

A tax upon carriages and horses is suitable to large capitals where great numbers of conveyances are kept for hire, but is not applicable to small places.

Town-duties are very effective for raising money; they existed under the native regime, under the name of choongee, or handful, implying that every thing that passed had to pay a small contribution; and, in some parts of India, they are more popular than direct taxes of any kind. If they could be confined to things consumed in the town, without interfering with the transit trade, they would be open to the objection that they fall in undue proportion upon the poor. But after a full trial of this tax in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, it was abolished in 1835, as being alike injurious to the general trade and to the towns immediately affected, and as not being capable of effectual remedy by any contrivances of bonded-warehouses or drawbacks. Town duties have been lately re-established, as a Municipal Tax, in many places in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab, and the old vices of interference with the general trade immediately re-appeared, with the additional aggravation that this time the public at large were mulcted for the advantage of local interests. It was proposed to build a bridge over the Jumna at Agra, at a cost of £80,000, out of Municipal Funds. The ample resources of the new municipality were explained by the table of duties. Among them was a duty upon all the cotton brought to Agra to be sent to Calcutta by rail or river. Soon after, the Commanding Officer at Cawnpore, on the head of the local municipality, was reported to have ordered a similar duty to be levied. The unchecked multiplication of these local exactions would soon re-produce the worst evils of the old transit and town-duties.

The town-duties which were abolished in 1836 were levied only upon certain articles of local consumption, but there appears to be no limit to the number of articles upon which they are exacted since they have been revived as a Municipal Tax. There are 197 articles, many of which branch out into numerous sub-divisions, upon which town-duties are levied in Zillah Sectapore in Oudh; and at Broach they amount to 182 under the head of "articles imported for consumption," 5 under "raw material imported to be manufactured," and 51 under "articles (the produce or manufacture of the place) exported," or 238 in all, without including sub-divisions. This multiplication of petty exactions is open to great objection. The rule ought to be confined to a few articles of local consumption, such as ghee, fire-wood, fruit, vegetables, fowls, eggs, and animals for slaughter, which do not enter into the general trade of the country, and which, being recognizable at first sight, do not involve the stoppage and search of other commodities.

This tax is only applicable to places containing a considerable population, and it was formerly, for the most part, confined to such places, but it has now been extended to small towns and large villages. A rate upon houses and lands, or a tax upon trades and professions, is best suited to small places.

Surcharges on imperial taxes in the shape of municipal dues ought, on no account, to be permitted. There will be no limit either to the burdens upon the people or to the dilapidation of the general revenue, if municipalities are allowed to add taxes of their own to the imperial customs and excise.

Generations are short-lived in India, and the experience placed on record by Lord W. Bentinck, and acted upon by Lord Auckland, is already forgotten. As no argument, in a case like this, can equal a statement of facts, a copy of the Report upon the town-duties which led to their abolition has been placed in the Appendix.

The municipalities should be encouraged to interest themselves in the Police.

The municipalities should be encouraged to interest themselves in the economical and efficient management of the Municipal Police, and for this purpose, they should be allowed as much influence over it as may be consistent with its due maintenance under the same general superintendence as the rural Police. The observations on this point contained in the 27th paragraph of the Report of the North-West Provinces Police Commission are deserving of attention. The harmonious working of the Rural Constabulary and Municipal Police has been promoted by a recent decision of the Government of India, that the Municipal Police are to pay the same contributions to the Police Superannuation Fund of the Province and to receive the same pensions as the Constabulary.

It should, therefore, be established as a principle throughout British India that although the number and grades of the Municipal Police must be fixed with the sanction of the Local Government and the Municipal Police must be under the same general superintendence as the Rural Police, the wishes of the Municipal Bodies will, as far as possible, be consulted in all that relates to the number and the internal administration of the Police of their respective towns.

The course proposed renders the creation of municipalities necessary.

One of the advantages of this mode of providing for the Police of towns is that it renders necessary the creation of a Municipality and a Municipal Fund; and that, although the application of the Municipal Fund is obligatory to the extent of the cost of the Police, beyond that its appropriation to conservancy improvements, education, &c., is at the discretion of the municipal Authorities. Great public benefit is expected from the firm establishment of a municipal administration in India. Neither the Central Government nor the Local Governments are capable of providing either the funds or the executive agency for making the improvements of various kinds, in all the cities and towns of India, which are demanded by the rapidly developing wealth of the country. The imperial revenue barely suffices for the increasing demands upon it for objects of general interest; and the practical alternative is a large addition to imperial taxation, in order to meet the wants of the town populations under a centralised system, or a transfer both of the duty and the charge to those populations. Not only will the local requirements be more promptly and fully provided for under the municipal system than they could be by any Government agency, but when the people see that they have the management of their own affairs in their own hands, they will feel confidence to do things which they would not have accepted from the Government. The appointment of Wardens by popular election in the south of India has already introduced a new feeling of liberality into the administration of the religious endowments. Where the field is open, the more advanced members of the community naturally take the lead.

The people of this country are perfectly capable of administering their own local affairs. The municipal feeling is deeply rooted in them. The village communities, each of which is a little republic, are the most abiding of Indian institutions. They maintained the frame-work of society while successive swarms of invaders swept over the country. In the cities, also, the people cluster in their wards, trade guilds, and panchayats, and show much capacity for corporate action. In making the more important improvements, they will have the aid of many intelligent Europeans, who are settled at the principal places of trade in the interior.

If an improved municipal administration were not required for Police, it would soon be wanted as a basis for the more enlarged and effectual measures of conservancy called for by the present state of public opinion. The Government is totally incapable of furnishing either the funds or the executive agency necessary for such purpose in all the cities and towns throughout the wide realm of British India.

Holding the position we do in India, every view of duty and policy should induce us to leave as much as possible of the business of the country to be done by the people, by means of funds raised by themselves, and to confine ourselves to doing those things which must be done by the Government, and to influencing and directing, in a general way, all the movements of the social machine.

And is in accordance with the policy of former Governments.

This policy has been shown to be in accordance with that of Lord W. Bentinck and Lord Auckland's Governments. Lord Canning's Government attempted to give practical effect to it, by transferring the charge for roads and other local public works, to the extent of £500,000 per annum, from the Imperial Budget to Local Budgets. The reasons for this are given in detail in Mr. Laing's Financial Statement for 1861-62; and in his Statement for 1862-63 he explained why the arrangement had not taken effect:—

"As regards public works, it was intended that £500,000 should be transferred to Local Budgets, and provided for by local taxation. This intention has not been carried out for a very obvious reason, viz., that new constitutions having been given to the three presidencies, it would have been manifestly improper to anticipate the action of the Local Legislative Councils in a matter which is so peculiarly their province.

"I am as strongly as ever in favor of the principle of local taxation for local objects. In fact, if this great Empire is ever to have the Roads, the Schools, the Local police, and other instruments of civilization, which a flourishing country ought to possess, it is simply impossible that the Imperial Government can find either the money or the management. The mere repair of the roads, were anything like a sufficiency of good roads has been made, is a matter altogether beyond the reach of any central *bureau*.

"It is of the first importance to break through the habit of keeping everything in dependence on Calcutta, and to teach people not to look to the Government for things which they can do far better themselves."

The policy of the measure now proposed is identical with that of 1861-62; but the principle of local self-government is more easily applicable to populations collected in towns than to those which are scattered over the country, and in fact, municipal administration has already made considerable progress in India.

Certain points must be secured by the legislation.

In order to give effect to these intentions, certain objects must be secured by legislation in every part of India. The defect of our previous action on the subject has been that it has been partial and desultory, and the results have therefore been singularly unequal and imperfect. The obligatory points appear to be—

1st.—That wherever any Police are maintained expressly for the service of any town, their cost shall be defrayed by the inhabitants of the town.

2nd.—That the Local Governments shall determine what towns are liable to a charge for their Police, to what extent they are liable, and what shall be the limits of the respective towns for the purposes of the Act.

3rd.—That the creation of Municipal Commissioners, either by appointment by the Government, or by election by the inhabitants, or by a combination of these two modes, shall be provided for in the towns mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

4th.—That the several municipalities shall raise, in such manner as they may think proper, subject to the approval of the Local Government, such funds as may be required for Police and Conservancy, and such further funds as the municipalities may think fit to expend upon works of improvement, education, and other local objects; and that the cost of the Municipal Police shall be the first charge upon all such funds.

5th.—That when, owing to the existence of a fluctuating population in more than the usual proportion, it shall seem unfair to charge the whole Police of a town upon the inhabitants, the Local Government may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, remit any portion of the charge of the Municipal Police not exceeding one-fourth of the whole.

This would leave the Local Governments at liberty to provide for the requirements of the Municipal Police, in the manner best suited to the circumstances of their respective Provinces; and it would, at the same time, lay a solid foundation for extending the municipal system to other objects which ought to be included in it.

In the early part of this Resolution a curious analysis has been given of the existing arrangements in every part of India, in order that action may be taken by the Local Authorities with every advantage of extensive knowledge. The most advanced legislation on the subject is that of Bengal Proper. The most successful administration is that of the Punjab. The experience of Calcutta, compared with that of Lahore and of European municipalities, appears to indicate that the Town Councillors should be elected or appointed for specific wards or portions of the town, and that they should be charged with a distinct responsibility for the proper conduct of the municipal business.

Education.

In a Despatch dated the 16th of March last, the Secretary of State observed—"It would be right to afford all reasonable facilities for raising a special educational fund, by assessment in town-dues in those towns where the inhabitants may wish to take means of maintaining schools; and as it has been held that funds raised under the Municipal Act cannot be applied to educational purposes, it is worthy of consideration whether some general legislative measure should not be passed, providing for the exercise of the power of self-assessment in those towns which declare their desire to be brought under its operation." The legislation recommended will confer this power; and it may be hoped that the Indian municipalities will follow the example of the civic bodies in other countries which have benefitted their fellow-citizens, and made their cities factions by their patronage of useful learning.

Public Libraries, Museums, and Hospitals. Private benefactions.

Public libraries, museums, hospitals, and dispensaries also come within the scope of municipal administration. As the Indian town populations become penetrated with the true civic feeling, like their own village communities and the European municipalities, private benefactions for these and similar objects will be placed at the disposal of the town councils. It is one of the advantages of local self-governments that, as the administrative bodies show themselves deserving of confidence, they become the medium for the munificence of their fellow-citizens. There is no want of private liberality in this country, but there are great defects in the application of it.

BENGAL.

We are assured by a correspondent that the "mildew" damage is not nearly so extensive as we have hitherto been led to suppose. On these subjects we always give the opinions of commercial authorities, and it is evident that they differ widely even as to matters of fact. The authority of our correspondent is a high one, and the public will learn with satisfaction that Lancashire manufacturers are not imperilling the credit of our English merchants in India so rapidly as was thought.—*Friend of India, September 15.*

PUNJAB.

There has been considerable promotion lately in the Corps of Engineers, and we have heard a rumour that another step has just been obtained by the demise of a Colonel Commandant.

Should the officers employed as posts unconnected with the corps be *seconded* as some anticipated—the wish being father to the thought—it will cause a tremendous spurt, as the operation *ought* to affect Baker, Napier, Durand, Becher, Lake, Hyde, Young, and Greathed, at least.—*Lahore Chronicle, September 14.*

SINGAPORE.

The news brought by the Java Steamer yesterday is of more than usual interest.

The Garrison of the small Portuguese settlement on the island of Timor had revolted, on account of the insufficiency and badness of their food and the want of their pay. The civil authorities fled and it was only after some days that order was restored.

From the West Coast of Borneo intelligence had been received that the Military Commandant, Col. de Neve, the Resident Mr. Wynen and a number of women and children were shut up in the fort at Sintang, and so closely was it pressed by the Malay and Dyak insurgents that fears were entertained of its safety unless reinforcements were very speedily sent. In the last engagement eighteen of the small garrison, including two officers, were wounded and three killed. The Steamer *Kapuas*, which by her fire materially protected the fort, had been left fast on the ground by the falling of the river. Melawie, and as it was thought that she could not be successfully defended in such a position she was set on fire. The Government on receiving these tidings sent two steamers from Sourabaya with two companies of infantry to reinforce the small garrison at Sintang. It was doubted whether this was sufficient for the purpose.

At Jeneponto in Celebes the Bugis inhabitants had taken up arms to resist a requisition upon them to construct a road. Troops were sent to the spot and after some days the revolt was suppressed although not without bloodshed, some many 40 or 50 of the Bugis being killed and wounded.—*Free Press, Sept. 1.*

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

(From the Melbourne Argus, August 25.)

Our latest news of the war is that there is a possibility of peace, but there is little to justify the formation of any definite opinion on the subject. The past month has added but little to the narrative of events which will in the end form one of the most important epochs in the history of New Zealand. The Constance, which left Auckland for Sydney on the 14th July, brought us word that there were no further movements by the rebels, who were said to be suffering from want of food. Wi Kingi and party were reported to be in the Taranaki district, and the garrison there was doubled. A number of the Waikatos were endeavouring to stir up the Hawke's Bay natives to join the King party, and as a sort of counter demonstration, a party of Arawa chiefs visited the Governor at Auckland. Two hundred and fifty Poverty Bay natives were reported as about to join the rebels. The only change in our own movement was the abandonment of Meremere redoubt, and the removal of a portion of the artillery to Sydney. A few days after the receipt of the above news, the Xanthe brought Auckland papers down to the 25th July. From them we learn that the rebel natives were disheartened—without clothing, tobacco, and almost without food; yet there was no talk of surrender. They were intensely suspicious of the colonial Government's intentions; and hoped after all that the Imperial Government would step in and screen them. The *Herald's* correspondent wrote that no one believed that the Ministry would abate one jot of their plans for the permanent subjugation of the country. No one had any confidence in Governor Grey, and he might interpose difficulties, but it was believed if he should do so, that the ministry would insist on an immediate summons of Parliament. The natives in the north were very quiet, but some think that might arise from no one saying anything to them about obeying the law. The work of military settlement was going on slowly but steadily. There was but scanty intelligence of the rebels. William King and his party had seceded from the Manipotoo tribe, and gone towards Taranaki; but where Rewi and the Manipotoos were no one knew. It was possible that they had saved some seed corn and potatoes, and gone to plant and sow in the distant fastnesses. If not, the war can hardly be expected to last many months longer. It was rumoured that on General Galloway's visit to Maungatautori the militia refused to turn out on parade, on account of the badness and insufficiency of their rations, and the ringleaders were arrested and confined. Our last news, down to the 1st of August, is far more cheering. We were by that informed that 150 leading men of the rebels had already signed a declaration of allegiance. A great change of feeling was evident among them, and the crisis being supposed to have passed, signs of peace were perceptible. Governor Grey and General Cameron had sailed for Tauranga, to receive the formal submission of the East Coast natives; and it is stated that William Thompson was desirous of surrendering, but could first have a short "korero" with His Excellency the Governor, to satisfy his mind upon a few points which have been troubling him for some time. He is said to have quite recovered from the serious illness from which he has been suffering for some time past, and now to be thoroughly alive to the advisability of submitting to the Queen's authority, provided he can do this with good grace, and make his submission pass over with *eclat* before a real live Governor. From the camp up the Waikato no news has come to hand of the presence of rebels in their vicinity having been noticed; and it may be reasonably expected that the Thorne, yet remaining in these districts are too busy attending to their cultivations to give our troops much occupation at present.

FINANCIAL REFORMERS.

(From the Englishman.)

The welfare of an empire depends upon the administration of its finances on true economic principles as much as the welfare of the individual depends upon economic state of deficit, or an expenditure to ends as disastrously in the one as the other. Previous to 1857, the finances, under the management of the East India Company, invariably displayed a deficit, with the exception of the one year when Sir Bentinck, who with ruthless hands and rare firmness reduced expenditure within the finances of all other rulers has been increased in territory. It was always hoped that increased territory would bring increased revenue without adding much to the expenditure. The fallacy of this has been proved over and over again. The mischief, however, in the finances, culminated with the mutiny of 1857. The intolerable expenditure caused by the irregularity of action in all the provinces, as well as the penurious strategy of Lord Clyde, brought the finances of the Empire to the lowest ebb. The assumption of Empire by the British Crown for the better Government of India involved the immediate reform of the finances. Mr. Wilson was appointed our first Chancellor of the Exchequer, and on him devolved the whole task of readjusting the income and expenditure of India. He was not only our first but our greatest Financier; to him are owing all the measures and adjustments since carried out. He laid the foundation of all improvements, and single-handed he conducted ably his gigantic task. In him India lost her greatest statesman; his successors dwarfed his measures and threw us back for a period of time which no one can estimate. Mr. Laing followed, and, also single-handed, proceeded manfully to carry out as many of the measures of his predecessor as he was permitted; he had to combat the peculiar views of the Secretary of State, and in the collision was obliged to succumb. His ability was quite equal to the work, and the reforms planned by Mr. Wilson in all the departments of accounts were proceeding well. The measures proposed by Colonel Balfour for the Civil Administration of the Army, however excellent in theory, only added to the cost and were not financial reforms. The cutting down of the enormous mass of men collected into an army during the mutiny was a matter of course, and no one deserves any great credit for that economy. Mr. Laing's health and differences with the Secretary of State compelled him to return to England and resign. The choice then fell on Sir Charles Trevelyan as the Indian Chancellor of the Exchequer. Much was expected from him, he had served long in the Treasury in England, his management of the money granted during the famine in Ireland proved him to be an able administrator, and he was known to be a severe enemy of all official abuses. The first check the popular sentiment met with, was when he called on the Secretary of State to provide two of the ablest Accountants or Financiers he could spare from the Treasury in England to help him. This idea did not altogether originate with himself; Danby Seymour pressed it on Government in the House of Commons in 1862, in the debate on the Indian Budget. But even he could not have contemplated the enormity of paying for the same work twice over. Messrs. Foster and Whiffen were chosen. The first the Assistant Paymaster General, and the second Assistant Accountant General from the War Office, where his abilities were well known. Both are men who have served long and proved themselves to be able Financiers. Mr. Forster's report on the Financial condition of Turkey is not only an able exposition of the disordered state of the Finances of that country, but his suggested measures for their improvement and reform are most valuable and have been highly appreciated.

The question then comes, when men like these are sent out to India, why do we want another Chancellor of the Exchequer or Financial Minister or Accountant General? Sir C. Trevelyan's appointment became supererogatory, or with the latter we ought not to have required the two former. Neither Mr. Wilson nor Mr. Laing felt the want of highly paid officials from England to superintend and carry out their measures. In the end of 1863 the Commissioners, for that was the designation of our two additional Financiers, arrived in India. They have investigated our public accounts, they have suggested many alterations and improvements, they have pointed out some of Colonel Balfour's mistakes, and they have handed in several able reports which have not yet seen the light. Nothing we understand has escaped them; Revenue, Judicial, Post Office, Telegraphs and Railways have been overhauled and their short-comings ruthlessly exposed. The various Military Pay Offices, the Military Offices of Audit and Account, as well as the Government Dock Yards, have all undergone their severe scrutiny and attention. The painful grumblings we hear of mean great retrenchments and unhappiness of present incumbents. Whilst then one cannot but in a public point of view approve of all these things, we must ask, are these valuable reports to be made use of? Are they to be made public or shelved as many another good return has been? Are the public to be allowed to judge of the true value of Sir C. Trevelyan as a Reforming Financier? The Commissioners have received the allowances of Ministers of State and had their passage to and fro paid; is the public to reap the true benefit of this expenditure, and are we to have as a first result but one Finance Minister, not three, nay we discern a fourth? Whilst Messrs. Foster and Whiffen were expected in the country, Sir C. Trevelyan appointed Mr. E. Lushington of the C. S., as his Secretary. We are quite aware that Mr. Lushington as a Civilian is capable of undertaking the duties of any appointment in India, still we may think that one of the Commissioners on the way out understood the work better, and his appointment would have been a saving—a point, we would have supposed Sir C. Trevelyan in his well-known severe virtue would never forget. But so it is: Mr. Whiffen has just returned to England after having done so much of Sir C. Trevelyan's work for a handsome consideration, and Mr. Foster remains, in a capacity somewhat higher than that of a Secretary, and somewhat lower than that of Member of Council. Neither is this all. We are aware that Sir Charles would like very much to import a few more of his friends for whom he wishes to "do something." Are we not justified in saying we are disappointed? We see the ruthless hands stretched out towards some doomed offices, abolishing the appointments of some useful public servants—we may point to the Civil Paymaster's office as one—whilst the most monstrous and expensive jobs are being perpetrated, the first and greatest of all being Sir Charles Trevelyan himself, for whose inefficiency the country is paying. The course now followed may be continued, Sir Charles may return to England. Mr. Foster will soon proceed home also, and their measures and recommendations will be lost sight of or the first will be found out. In a little time another Financier will be sent out, and he will require his able coadjutors from the Treasury, and thus will money be squandered, and the Secretary of State contrive to obtain some valuable patronage, the want of which he feels so much. It is in a case of this kind a Viceroy like Sir John Lawrence can be so useful. He is capable of unmasking the shams if he likes, he can see where the true reform is required, and he has the power to compel attention to it, if not hampered from England by that strong craving for patronage upon which we have already animadverted.

THE PLUNDER OF KUTHORE AND THOUGHTS ON THE PRESENT CRISIS.

(From the Surat Sodagar.)

The village of Kuthore situated about five cosses in the north of Amrolee has a population of 10,000 people. Most of these are dyers of cloth called Chipas or Bhowsaras and the greater part of the rest consists Bhowras. On the 5th instant it was plundered by a number of Caboolees of which information was sent by Telegram to our Police Superintendent. These Caboolees are a very treacherous and desparate race of people, and are so flint-hearted that they never hesitate to deprive others of their property and lives to serve their own purpose. Even when they beg through the streets the inhuman treatment of their children is disgustingly cruel. They are up to all sorts of schemes and stratagems and go about with magnets in their hands by means of which they can open locks without keys. Several of them were, it is said, once employed in the Railway works at Amrolee but they have now left that place and all mustering together have, as report says, formed a strong body of 331 men.

The above will show that the dearness of provisions and starvation have forced this measure on them. The word *Moghwaree Moghwaree* is ringing with great violence throughout the whole of the Province. No doubt the present rise in prices has caused the death of many a helpless poor man and brought great hardships on the middling class of people. Since the last two or three years the people have been expecting a reduction in prices, but there does not yet seem a shadow of reason to justify that expectation. The rise of prices is proportionate to the progress of time. But fly where we like, in darkness or in light, in a corner or in the plain, wherever we go the insatiable Ice doomed by the Almighty follows us and every day brings us nearer to that fatal one of death. The opinion of the several high and learned men among us that the rise of prices tends to the advancement of the country, is quite true; but while it does not affect the rich and the poor, the sufferings of the middling class of people are unspeakable—they are obliged to keep up a certain position and appearance, and without means to do so find it rather a ticklish card to play. Many people almost starve in this town, particularly the Mussulmans, who have not the strength for active services and are too proud to work. The liberal distribution of grain to the poor since the last four months by the order and at the expense of Seth Khursedjee Furdoonjee Paruck has greatly relieved the hardships of many pinched with hunger in Surat. It has also saved us from plunder and robberies which would otherwise have been the consequence, because when the pangs of hunger are felt reason flies off and the desparate *attend a yetsee* does not hesitate even to risk his life by committing murder, &c. &c. to satisfy the never-to-be-denied calls of the belly.

We may live without poetry, music, and art,
We may live without friends, we may live without books;
But what is the man that can live without cooks?
We may live without books, what is knowledge but grieving,
We may live without hope, what is hope but deceiving,
We may live without love, what is passion but pining?
But where is the man that can live without dining?

To add to the evils arising from this famine, the total want of rain in several parts of this country has not only ruined all our hopes of importing grain from such places, but our produce will now be expected there. What will then become of our fellow-citizens? Oh! who knows the design of the Almighty Providence! We would here entreat Seth Khursedjee Furdoonjee on behalf of the Surtees to continue his bounty, as it is a great support to them, while its withdrawal may lead to very unpleasant results. We are given to understand that His Highness the Guickwar of Baroda has ordered one seer of grain to be given every day to each of the poor in that town, and also fixed salaries for the respectable class of people now reduced to poverty. Until this, however, is ascertained to be a true report, we shall withhold expressing any further remarks thereon; but it is beyond all doubt a very praiseworthy act of generosity on the part of His Highness. The prices of all things have doubled and almost trebled themselves; they were never so high before even when rain was entirely wanting, so that it would not be at all improper to call this a famine, notwithstanding a sufficient quantity of rain. The innocent cattle suffer no less than the human beings. The kurlee in the beginning of last season was rupees twenty, now it is rupees 60 per 1,000 bundies; although the same quantity of joowaree &c. is sown. How then is this to be accounted for? Who will enquire into the system of extortion practised by these scoundrels of dealers? Certain it is that until Government interfere in this matter for the welfare of the community these rascalities will be safely perpetrated; and although the papers have repeatedly raised loud cries in duty bound to the public they have turned a deaf ear to them. Leaving all this for their kind consideration we must at present conclude by requesting the Government officials here to keep their weather eye open and make the necessary bundobust with regard to about 75 Caboolees, who, we hear, are lurking about Surat because they are very unpleasant neighbours, and we cannot be expected to oppose in case while these *chevaliers d' industrie* are couching about us.

PITY THE POOR MUTINEER.

(From the Friend of India.)

Another rebel has been tried at Agra, charged among other offences with taking an active part in the mutinies of 1857. His name is Hunnooman. He was a prisoner in jail in June 1857, and managed to escape. He immediately collected a party of rebels, acted as their leader, and in the language of the Sessions Judge of Allahabad, "became notorious for the many acts of open rebellion committed by him." The man's defence was that he set out on a "pilgrimage" after the mutinies broke out, and that he was entirely innocent of all the acts attributed to him. The proof of his guilt was undeniable; it was shown that he had committed murders and dacoitees: and the Court sentenced him to transportation for life. He appealed against the sentence, on the ground that his case came within the terms of the amnesty. The Court has now decided on this appeal, and the unfortunate mutineer has received at its hands the reward of merit.

Mr. Lindsay considers that the prisoner ought to be pardoned. "True," says Mr. Lindsay, "he was a rebel, and did all the damage he could in those lawless times. It is also a fact that he was proclaimed in 1860, and a reward offered for his apprehension; but that fact *per se* is not of any material weight." So Mr. Lindsay upon the whole thinks Hunnooman an ill-used man, and is for pardoning him.

Mr. W. Edwards, another member of the Court, gave it as his opinion that the evidence against the prisoner was ample, and that it was clearly shown that the appellant, who was an escaped convict, did, immediately after his escape, become a *notorious leader of rebels and instigator of revolt*. He was the leader of a notorious band of rebels known as Hunnooman's band, and at their head he committed the acts of violence in which lives were lost, of which he has been convicted." Thus thinking, Mr. Edwards held that the sentence should stand and the imprisonment be carried out.

Mr. W. Roberts was the third Judge. He thought it had not been sufficiently shown that the prisoner had acted as a leader of rebels, although the Sessions Judge of Allahabad tells us that this fact was "*clearly proved*." He therefore thought that specific evidence of his leadership should be brought forward, and Hunnooman retried on the direct charge of being a leader of rebels.

Mr. F. B. Pearson, the fourth Judge, agreed with Mr. Lindsay that "the prisoner was entitled to the benefit of the amnesty," but, said Mr. Pearson, "as there is so much difference of opinion, I pass on the papers to Mr. Ross."

Mr. Ross got them, and he too agreed that poor Hunnooman should have the benefit of the amnesty. "The prisoner *doubtless committed during the rebellion numerous acts of lawlessness and violence*, and it is possible even that he may have resisted capture by government forces." *But*—"I would acquit the prisoner and direct him to be released."

Whereupon the Court finds as follows:—

"The Court, deeming the evidence adduced against the prisoner Hunnooman insufficient for conviction of the offences of murder or being a leader and instigator of rebellion, and being of opinion that he is entitled to acquittal on the ground of the amnesty on all the other charges brought against him, acquit him of the charges preferred against him, and annulling the sentence of imprisonment for life with transportation passed upon the prisoner by the Court of Sessions, directs that the said Hunnooman, son of Muni Ram, *be immediately discharged*.

(Sd.) A. Ross, *Judge*.
" F. B. Pearson, *Judge*.
" C. R. Lindsay,
Offg. Ex-Judge.

Thus the suffering Hunnooman, who only committed four murders, and burnt and plundered several nouzahs, is free to show his respect for the British Government again. It is really a great hardship that he and men like him should be subjected to the ignominy of a public trial. We ought to have more consideration for these unhappy mutineers, and we venture to suggest that a public subscription should be raised, exclusively confined to our countrymen, for the purpose of building a comfortable asylum for them, well furnished and provided with all the necessities of Musselman or Hindoo life. It is plainly our duty to make them comfortable for the rest of their days and sufficient money could soon be collected to settle an annuity upon them, and so place them beyond the reach of want. The Nana, if he is alive, might be invited to preside at the head of this "Home for Distressed Mutineers," with a liberal salary. We are sure that this is a project which will commend itself to every benevolent heart, and it would be infinitely more sensible than to continue to make law and justice and reason alike ridiculous by such proceedings as those which we have recorded above. Pity, then, we say, the poor Mutineer. Let us fold him to our breasts and give him plenteously of our store. We beg our readers to send a little money to Messrs. Ross, Pearson, and Lindsay just to make a beginning towards the proposed Home. We will advertise the subscriptions for nothing. Who will be the first to pass round the hat?

REPORT OF AN ANALYSIS OF THE THIRD REMITTANCE* OF CHINCHONA BARK FROM INDIA.

From J. E. Howard, Esq.
To the Under Secretary of State for India,
15th July 1864.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that I received, on the 20th May, the specimens mentioned by Mr. M'Ivor in his despatch of 17th March last, and that the same were all in good condition.

I have since devoted most careful attention to ascertain by experiment the probable market value, especially of the first two samples of bark sent. It will not be necessary for me to detail the various means by which I succeeded in convincing myself, not only of the existence of the alkaloids, but of their being extent in such a state of purity as is certainly not found in the ordinary samples of Red Bark imported from South America. The result of my examination tended to show distinctly, that cultivation has improved the produce of at least this species of Chinchona.†

I must remark that the commercial value of specimens of bark intended for the manufacturers of sulphate of quinine can never be ascertained by the mere knowledge of the percentage of alkaloid soluble in either, since it is necessary that this should be shown to exist in such a state as to crystallize with acids into the required compounds.

In the case of No. 1, the bark from the thickest part of the lower branches of a *C. succirubra*, two years and five months old, this examination was most satisfactory, confirming that which I stated in my first Report as to the facility with which the alkaloids were obtained in a state of purity, although the amount of red colouring matter in the bark is very great. The amount of purified alkaloids I estimate at 6 per cent., consisting of *Quinine* 3·14, *Chinchonidine* 2·06,‡ *Chinchonine* 0·80. This large product of alkaloids might probably be still further increased by surrounding [illegible] which Mr. M'Ivor has so happily suggested, since Dr. DeVry found 8·409 per cent. of alkaloids in a stem which had been so treated. It seems to me, from this trial, that the East Indian Bark the produce of *C. succirubra*, will rival in price the Bolivian *Calisaya*, which is by no means the case with the bark of the branches of the *C. succirubra* as grown in South America. It is important to remark, that the very high price of between 8*s*. and 9*s*., which has quite recently been paid for Red Bark in this market, applies only to those pieces of bark from the trunk of the tree which possess, from their age, a peculiarly bright red appearance.§ I have forwarded a small vial with commercial Sulphate of Quinine obtained from this No. 1, as Sulphate of Chinchonidine separated from the above. I have only to remark further on this bark that its appearance bespeaks its good quality, and that there be no doubt the season chosen (24th of February) is most favourable to its being well secured.

Of No. 2, I cannot speak so favourably. This consists of the very minute bark from the spray or small portions of the same branches as No. 1. From this I did not succeed in obtaining more than 0·9 per cent. of *impure* alkaloid, which lost one half in the attempt to purify, since the alkaloids are much implicated with much (apparently), and not capable of easy crystallization. I would suggest that the best destination for the bark of these small branches might probably be to sell it to the druggist for pharmaceutical preparations, for which purpose it is well adapted, as being quite equal to much that is brought from Peru for this purpose. I do not think that it could be considered worth any price for manufacturing purposes.

No. 3. Bark from plants of *C. succicrubra* of 16 month's growth yielded me not quite 3 per cent. of alkaloid, which I estimate as follows,—*Quinine* and *Chiuchonidine*, 2·45 *Chinchonine*, 0·52; total 2·97 per cent.

The consideration of this specimen forcibly suggested the desirability of giving the bark as long a time as possible to mature, since the additional 13 months of No. 1 specimen have much more than doubled the commercial value of the bark, the proportion of Quinine, which should be easily obtained crystallized as sulphate, being about one-third of No. 1 specimen.

No. 4 resembles No. 2. I may remark that I find the alkaloid (or alkaloids) in the leaves in a highly exceptional and, I suppose, transitional state, and one rapidly passing under the influence of the oxygen of the air into that of the *Quinoidine* of commerce. The young shoots appear to contain the alkaloids in a more mature condition than the leaves, but still somewhat intermediate between these and the larger branches. The amount of alkaloid 110 per cent., of which soluble in ether 0·51. The remainder consisted of alkaloid precipitated by ammonia in union apparently with oxydized tannin, which separated on solution of the alkaloid in spirits of wine. It is obvious that further research on larger quantities of bark and leaves is needed to elucidate the difficult and interesting problems which arise in connexion with the question how the alkaloids are built up in the plant itself.

I have been asked by Mr. Markham to give an opinion "whether, even if the difficulties in the way of carrying on delicate chemical processes might present success in obtaining pure commercial Quinine. In India, yet still a rough substance might not be produced which would be efficacious as a febrifuge, and which might also be imported into Europe for the manufacture of Quinine, instead of sending home many times the bulk and weight of bark." My reply is, that experience has hitherto shown, by the failure of the very numerous attempts in this direction, that the collectors and importers reap in the end more profit from sending in to the European market the raw material than the half manufactured product. This latter command no price worth mentioning as a febrifuge *per se*. It would simply come into competition with the *Quinoidine* and refuse product of the bark operation. As to the reasons why it is not profitable to bring the product into a smaller bulk for facility of transport, they depend in part on the complexity of the organic constituents of the barks, leading (especially under the influence of lime or alkalis) to deteriorating changes in the alkaloids, and partly also to the tendency of the heat to which the product must be subjected operating in the same direction. If I had a bark plantation in India, I should unquestionably order the bark sent home, even if I had skilful and experienced workmen to whom the task could be safely confided in India of attempting to reduce the cost of transport.—I have, &c.,

John Eliot Howard,

—Madras Athenæum and Daily News.

* The first remittance was received in the spring of 1863, and the second in October 1863.

† The same does not seem to hold good of the *C. Calisaya* in Java.

‡ Forming a resinous hydriodate.

§ The bark of the branches of the same parcel did not produce 2·6.

THE GROWING INFLUENCE OF ECCLESIASTICISM UPON ENGLISH POLITICS.

(From The Economist.)

The local and detailed accounts of the recent election at Exeter deserve more attention than, we fear, they are likely to receive. People have long been accustomed to the preference shown by the medium borough constituencies towards eldest sons, and nobody at the fag end of a parliament cares very much whether the government loses or gains a vote. Nor is there any special reason to desire the addition of one more barrister to the great number already returned to parliament, for though the Tories are strong in lawyers, Sir Roundell Palmer is in himself a host. But the influences which defeated Mr. Coleridge at Exeter and cost the Whigs a seat deserve a little attention, for they are becoming very disagreeably prominent at all elections, and bid fair, if the present lull in politics should last a few more years, to shatter all party combinations, and reduce the English parliament to the straits now so severely felt in Belgium. We allude to the excessive and increasing importance now given to the religious and ecclesiastical views entertained by the different candidates. There is no doubt whatever that Exeter is, on the whole, a decently liberal borough, none that the liberal party could have returned Mr. Coleridge if they had pleased. There is no doubt either that his opinions on all political questions are such as strong liberals regard with approval; that he is a man of more than average ability; that a considerable section of his followers were in earnest about his election. Still he was rejected, and it is understood that the cause was the form of his religious belief. The political dissen

Avec de mauvaises dents jamais femme n'eut belle.
Avec de jolies dents jamais femme ne fut laide.
J. J. ROUSSEAU.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

No. 9. RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE.

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of MR. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME

DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,

AT No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

MR. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above	2s 1¼d.	per Rupee.	
" 4 do.	2s 1d.	"	
" 3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	"	
" 2 do.	2s. 0½d.	"	
" 1 do.	2s. 0¼d.	"	
On demand	2s. 0d.	"	
On Scotland do.	} 1s. 11¾d.	"	
On Ireland do.			

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tellicherry.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Fixed Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Current Deposits ... ... 1 "

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.

" " 6 " 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on sight at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On retiring Government Paper, or Shares, Certificates and of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Moneys made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

Bombay, 20th August 1864. W. F. PEEL, Sub-Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH

UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. A. J. LEWIS, Advocate General, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. RICHARD WILLIS, Esq.
HENRY FORMAN, Esq. LIMJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

London Bankers.

The London Joint stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
3 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
2 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
1 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
On demand	2s.	0¼d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interests will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain	3 "
" 6 "	4 "
" 12 "	7 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

On Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 9th August 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that

the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

In the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Saturdays ... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

12th March 1861. ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 23rd January 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 60,000,000 (£2,400,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000). *Head Office*—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO., OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9. RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, Alexandria, Constantinople, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	1¾d.	per Rupee.
3 do.	do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
Sight		2s.	"
On France 6 months' sight	frs.	2·64 cts.	"
3 do.	do.	2·59	"
Sight		2·56	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits available on demand, or not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at

3 months' notice	3 per cent. per annum.
6 " ditto	do
12 " ditto	5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay 1st Sept. 1864. T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOYNET, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
T. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES E. PEARSON, Esq. (Messrs. Pearson & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager—HARRY John, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Ceylon, and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. MICHAEL H. SCOTT (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
COWASJEE JEHANGHIR, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Offices.—No. 2, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London at the following rates of Exchange:—

At 6 months' sight	2s.	1¾d.	
4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	
3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	
2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	
1 month's do.	2s.	0¾d.	
Demand do.	2s.	0¾d.	
On Ireland and Scotland	1s.	11¾d.	

Fee Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letter of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... ... 3 per cent.
" 6 " ... ... 5 " "
" 12 " ... ... 7 " "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms, which may be arranged, on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of 1 per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposite dfor safe custody, ½ per cent.

By order of the Directors.

Bombay, 2nd Sept. 1864. JHONY MORRISON Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED).—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN

30,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—16, CORNHILL, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD BROOKES, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS CONSTABLE CONSTABLE, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SEDGE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PEERBHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON .....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Ltd.
LIVERPOOL ..... Do. do.
MANCHESTER ..... Do. do.
SCOTLAND ..... The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ..... The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
Three "	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Two "	1s.	11¾d.	do.
One "	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On demand on Bank of England	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland	1s.	11¾d.	do.

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England, on Scotland or Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per ann.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank at Sixty days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

Bombay, 16th June 1864. W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK

(LIMITED)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.) RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONGKONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 3	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 2	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 1	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" On demand	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes ...	...	1s. 11¾d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same are invited, and will be received by the Bank at the highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly he Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra United Service Bank (Limited,) Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to the same.

Hours of business ... 10 to 4
Saturdays ... 10 to 1

Bombay, 3rd September 1864. E. A. FLANDERS, Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP, ONE MILLION. RESERVE, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months' sight 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	"	6	"	"	5 "
Do.	"	12	"	"	6 "

For two years and not exceeding five years 7 per cent. per annum Interest payable half-yearly.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	2s.	1¾d.	per Rupee	
Do. at 4	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.	
Do. at 3	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.	
Do. at 2	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.	
Do. at 1	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.	
Do. on Demand	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.	
Scotland and Ireland.	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

On returning Securities Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Bombay 30th August 1864. J. L. BRODIE, Agent.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)—

Incorporated under Acts XIX of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.—CAPITAL SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

OFFICES—No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. ARLEES, Esq., Chairman. (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, Esq., (Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer Sons & Co.)
R. T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roger, Price & Co.)
MERWANJEE NOWROJEE BROWNGGREE, Esq.
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.

London Bankers—THE BANK OF LONDON.
Solicitors—MESSRS. ACLAND AND PRENTIS.

Exchange.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	2s.	1¾d.	per Rupee	
Do. at 4	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.	
Do. at 3	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.	
Do. at 2	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.	
Do. at 1	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.	
On Demand	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.	
The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on Calcutta and China.				

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice ½ per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondees and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or Sale of Securities	½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends	¼ "
On delivering up Securities from safe custody ...	¼ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 29th September 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.* CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.*
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
J. E. GRIMM, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADRAVADAS, Esq.

Auditors.

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. "
" On demand do. 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interests allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 " " 4 do. do.
Do. 6 " " 5 do. do.
Do. 12 " " 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,

With power to increase.

TEMPORARY OFFICE—RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
JOSEPH A. SASSOON, Esq.
HURBUN NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY FUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEMJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and allow Interest thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding five per cent. per annum. Parties having currrent accounts can transfer any portion of their credit balance to deposit account.

Notice of changes in the rate of interest will be given by advertisement quarterly.

At the expiration of the 15 days' notice of withdrawal of a deposit, the Interest will cease, unless the Depositor express his wish to continue the deposit subject to further notice.

Unless money shall have been lodged for fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no Interest will be allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per ct.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ... ... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

SAM. W. READ, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 31st August 1864.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—INCORPORATED

WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Capital—Sixty-two and a half Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each, with power to increase.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY, Esq. *Chairman.*
CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
DHARAMSEY PUNJABHOY, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 " " 4 do. do.
Do. 6 " " 5 do. do.
Do. 12 " " 6 do. do.

ADVANCES.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Securities, Bank Stock, Bullion, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information regarding terms of business, may be ascertained at the Office by applicating personally, or by letter to the Manager. W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—IN-

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at Rs. 1d. per Rupee.
Do. " at 3 " at 2s. 0¼d. "
Do. Demand .....
Do. Scotland .....
Do. Ireland .....

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London. Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £20.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand ..... 2 per cent. p
Do. 3 months' sight ..... 3 "
Do. 6 " ..... 4 "
Do. 12 " ..... 5 "

The Interest on the sum of deposit payable at a fixed period ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 21st September 1864.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION

(LIMITED)

બોમ્બે જોઇન્ટ સ્ટયોક કારપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

INCORPORATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACT XIX. OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Capital 60 Lacks of Rupees in 20,000 Shares of Rs. 300 each, with power to increase to One Crore and Twenty Lacks.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SORABJEE PESTONJEE KAMJEE, Esq., of Messrs. S. & N. Nanabhoy *Chairman.*
JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Esq., of Messrs. D. Sassoon & Co.
LIMJEE MANACKJEE, Esq., of Messrs. Manackjee, Limjee Sons & Co.
VURJEEVUNDASS MADHOWDASS, Esq., Banker.
NUSSURWANJEE MANEKJEE PETTY, Esq., of Messrs. Manackjee Nussurwanjee Sons & Co.

Auditors.

PESTONJEE DHUNJEEBHOY, Esq., of Messrs. Cursetjee Nussurwanjee Cama & Co.
JEHANGEER GUSTADJEE, Esq., of the Central Bank of Western India.

Solicitors.

MESSRS. KEIR AND RAMSDEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

The Corporation allow interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum upon all balances from 500 to 20,000 Rupees: above the latter amount a special arrangement will be requisite.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 p.ct.p.an.
" 6 " " 6 " "
" 3 " " 5 " "
" 2 " " 4 " "

ADVANCES.

The Corporation make advances upon the Deposit of Government Securities: Bank and other Shares: upon Merchandise and Shipping Documents: likewise upon approved personal security.

They further undertake to promote or participate in promoting Joint Stock Companies or other Associations by taking shares therein and advancing monies for the purposes thereof.

DISCOUNTS.

Bills and Hoondies discounted at the current rates of the day.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government, Bank, or other Securities ¼ per cent.

Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn *Free*; on delivery up of the same, ¼ per cent. will be charged.

EXCHANGE.

The Corporation grants Drafts on the branches of the Central Bank of Western India.

Further information may be obtained on application at the Corporation's Office, No. 24, Rampart Row, or by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Directors.

E. LIVINGSTON, Manager.

Bombay, 26th August 1864.

BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co.

(LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.

Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1¾, 2, 2¼ and 2¾).

Billiard Balls, (sizes 1¾, 2, 2¼, 2 1-16th, and 2¼)

Bagatelle Balls.

French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO,

THE NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c.,

&c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

York and Westphalia Hams.	Neat's Tongues.
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.	Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek.

CHEESE.

Cheddar	Parmesan
Stilton	Guncies
Pine	Richmond
Somerset	Berkley
Gueyre	

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla and Poona.)

DWYER & Co., Forbes Street, have now to

hand a large lot of miscellaneous articles:—

Chubb's Locks, Till Spring ditto, Box Spring ditto, Pad of all sizes, Cupboard, Paper, Deed and Cash Boxes, Letter Locks, Portmanteaus and Coat Cases of solid Leather, Basel and Black ditto, Clampt Wellington, Self-binding Music and Illustrated News Portfolio, Despatch Boxes, University Desks, combined Purse and Housewife Spring Wallets, Japaned Oak Ink Stands, with Paper Rack, Pen and 1 Ounce Boxes, Steel Quoits, Lamp cotton of sorts, Lund's Corkscrews, Setzogenes, Glazier's Diamonds, Revolving Ovens, Cutlery, Galvanic Machines, Filters, Copying Presses, Nye's Coffee Mills, Mincing Sausage Machines, Apple Parers, Revolvers, Saloon Pistols, Ammunition, Shot Belt and Pouches, Powder Flask, Stationery, Jolly Moulds.

SOAPS.—White and Brown Windsor, Honey, Skin, Almond, Palm, Sunflower, Rose, finest pale yellow in Bars, Glycerine.

SUNDRIES.—Presse and Lubins' Toilet requisites, Games, Fishing Rods and Tackle, Meerschaum and Clay Pipes, Bowls, Stems, Stationery, Cut Tobacco Sorts, Stick ditto, Beards, Wigs, best Trichinopolly Cheroots of sizes, Manilla No. 2, Camphor Chests of Drawers, Trunks of sizes, best Tea, &c. For particulars and prices see Catalogue to be had on application.

DOSSABHOY EDULJEE'S COMMISSION

ROOMS FOR CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., removed from No. 19, Medow Street to No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Jaffer Sullamon's, Fort.

Just landed, *ex City of Foochow*, a very handsome and neat new double-seated